The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1868.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MAINE.

A Glorious Response to the Challenge from Vermont.

The Republicans Gain Largely in Town and Country.

20,000 Majority for Chamberlain and More Guaranteed for Grant.

All the Republican Congressmen Elected.

The Senate and House of Representatives Overwhelmingly Republican.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, Sept. 14—10 P. M.

We have met the enemy and they are ours! After the most energetic and hotly-contested canvass ever known in this State, the election to-day has resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Republican Party.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN is reelected over his thrice-defeated opponent, PILLSBURY, by a majority of nearly 20,000.

This is a gain of nearly 10,000 over the vote of last year.

As far as heard from, all the Republican candidates for Congress are elected by handsome majorities.

The victory is complete and overwhelming. Reaction and the Blair platform are nowhere, and the election of GRANT next November is assured.

SECOND DISPATCH.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14—11 oclock P. M.

After a hard fought battle, we have won a great victory. The gains are very large in every county but Knox, which went Democratic last year by a little less than 400 majority, and which has again gone against us by a slightly increased majority. It is the only Democratic County in this State. The Senate will stand 29 Republicans to 2 Democrats. We have thus gained 2 Senators, besides a great many Representatives—three in this county of Kennebec.

All the Republican Congressmen are elected by very large majorities, and there remains, at most, nothing to be gained another year.

The returns indicate very much the largest vote ever given, and as large a Republican majority as we could desire in the first real contest since the election of 1863, when 119,000 votes were cast and Gov. CONEY received 18,000 majority. It is safe to promise from 25,000 to 30,000 majority for GRANT and COLFAX in November.

The hopes of the Democrats had been raised high, and they fully expected to do as well as last year. This city was a great battle ground, but the Democratic rout here was complete. Their disappointment manifested itself in a riot in one of our streets, in which several Republicans were roughly handled by a drunken mob.

Details of the Vote.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 14.

The Maine election for State officers and members of Congress took place to-day, after a canvas of extraordinary vigor on the part of both political parties. The Republicans supported Gov. CHAMBERLAIN for reëlection, and the Democrats their candidate of last year, Hon. F. PILLSBURY.

Bangor gives Chamberlain, 2,067; Pillsbury, 1,286. Republican gain, 530.

Lewiston gives Chamberlain 1,358; Pillsbury, 620. Last year Chamberlain had 791; Pillsbury, 804. Republican majority 738. Republican gain, 251.

Portland gives Chamberlain 3,331; Pillsbury, 2,310. Last year Chamberlain had 2,046; Pillsbury, 1,325. Republican majority 1,021, against last year, 721. Republican net gain, 300.

Hallowell—Chamberlain, 385; Pillsbury, 163. Republican majority 222. Last year Chamberlain had 268; Pillsbury, 140. Majority last year 128; showing a Republican net gain of 94.

Augusta—Chamberlain, 1,013; Pillsbury, 926. Last year Chamberlain had 834 and Pillsbury 759. Republican majority 87, against 75 last year. Republican gain, 12.

Bath—Chamberlain, 1,060; Pillsbury, 426. Last year Chamberlain had 761; Pillsbury, 386. Republican majority 634, against 375 Republican last year. Net gain, 259.

Rockland gives Chamberlain 259 majority, being 80 net gain.

Saco—Chamberlain, 850; Pillsbury, 448. Last year Chamberlain had 621, and Pillsbury 450. Republican majority 402, against last year, 171. Republican gain, 231.

Pownall—Chamberlain, 137; Pillsbury, 126. Last year Chamberlain had 126, and Pillsbury 113. Republican majority, 11, against last year, 13. Republican loss, 2.

New-Gloucester—Chamberlain 242, Pillsbury 150. Last year Chamberlain had 222, Pillsbury 123. Republican majority 92, against, last year, 99; Republican loss 7.

Windham—Chamberlain 364, Pillsbury 245. Last year Chamberlain had 298, Pillsbury 185. Republican majority 119, against, last year, 113. Republican gain 6.

Westbrook—Chamberlain, 743; Pillsbury, 633. Last year Chamberlain had 559; Pillsbury, 555. Republican majority, 110; against last year, 4; Republican gain, 106.

Cumberland—Chamberlain, 177; Pillsbury, 200. Last year Chamberlain had 115; Pillsbury, 139. Democratic majority, 23; against last year, 24. Democratic loss, 1.

Oxford—Chamberlain, 215; Pillsbury, 146. Last year Chamberlain had 153; Pillsbury, 113. Republican majority 69, against last year, 40. Republican gain, 29.

Falmouth—Chamberlain, 216; Pillsbury, 210. Last year Chamberlain had 175; Pillsbury, 171. Republican majority 6, against last year, 4. Republican gain, 2.

Cape Elizabeth—Chamberlain, 481; Pillsbury, 459. Last year Chamberlain had 316; Pillsbury, 312. Republican majority 22, against last year, 4. Republican net gain, 18.

Yarmouth—Chamberlain, 263; Pillsbury, 209. Last year Chamberlain had 202; Pillsbury, 133. Republican majority 54, against last year, 69. Republican net loss, 15.

Scarboro—Chamberlain, 141; Pillsbury, 283. Last year Chamberlain had 105, Pillsbury 228. Democratic majority 142, against last year 123.

North Falmouth—Chamberlain, 150; Pillsbury, 75. Last year Chamberlain had 123, Pillsbury 62. Republican majority 75, against last year 61, Republican gain 14.

Poland—Chamberlain, 341; Pillsbury, 273. Last year Chamberlain had 234, Pillsbury 162. Republican majority 68, against last year 72, Republican loss 4.

Minot—Chamberlain, 281; Pillsbury, 139. Last year Chamberlain had 215; Pillsbury, 99. Republican majority, 142, against, last year, 116. Republican gain, 26.

Rockland—Chamberlain. 885; Pillsbury, 636. Last year Chamberlain had 656; Pillsbury, 477. Republican majority 249, against, last year, 179. Republican gain, 70.

St. George—Chamberlain, 33; Pillsbury, 271. Last year Chamberlain had 23; Pillsbury, 265. Democratic majority, 238, against, last year, 242. Democratic loss, 6.

Gorham—Chamberlain, 459; Pillsbury, 323. Last year Chamberlain had 321, Pillsbury, 229; Republican majority 136, against last year, 92. Republican net gain, 44.

Frankfort—Chamberlain, 64; Pillsbury, 98. Last year Chamberlain, had 48, Pillsbury, 165. Democratic majority 134, against last year, 117. Democratic gain, 17.

Freeport—Chamberlain, 367; Pillsbury 177. Last year Chamberlain had 289, Pillsbury 147. Republican majority, 190, against last year, 142. Republican net gain, 48.

Belgrade—Chamberlain, 200; Pillsbury, 184. Last year Chamberlain had 140; Pillsbury, 173. Republican majority 16 against last year; Democratic majority, 33, Republican gain, 49.

Chelsea—Chamberlain, 110; Pillsbury, 69. Last year Chamberlain had 63; Pillsbury, 55. Republican majority 41, against last year 8; Republican gain, 33.

Gardiner—Chamberlain, 649; Pillsbury, 263. Last year Chamberlain had 499; Pillsbury, 270. Republican majority, 386; against, last year, 229. Republican gain, 157.

Pittston—Chamberlain, 298; Pillsbury, 250. Last year Chamberlain had 216; Pillsbury, 263—Republican majority, 48; against Democratic majority last year of 47; Republican gain, 95.

Farmingdale—Chamberlain, 120; Pillsbury, 79. Republican majority 41, against last year 23. Republican gain, 18.

West Gardiner—Chamberlain, 199; Pillsbury, 66. Last year Chamberlain had 127; Pillsbury, 59. Republican majority 133, against last year of 68. Republican gain, 65.

Dresden—Chamberlain, 152; Pillsbury, 124. Last year Chamberlain had 102; Pillsbury, 119. Republican majority 28, against Democratic majority last year 17; Republican gain, 45.

Richmond—Chamberlain, 317; Pillsbury, 221. Last year Chamberlain had 262; Pillsbury, 188. Republican majority 96, against last year 64; Republican gain. 32.

Perkins—Chamberlain 16, Pillsbury 2. Last year Chamberlain had 14, Pillsbury 1. Republican majority 14, against 13 last year. Republican gain 1.

Bethel—Chamberlain 110 majority. Last year Chamberlain had 229, Pillsbury 124. Republican gain 5.

Woodstock—Chamberlain, 194; Pillsbury, 48. Last year Chamberlain had 155; Pillsbury, 46. Republican majority, 146; against last year, 109; Republican gain, 37.

Greenwood—Chamberlain, 98; Pillsbury, 96. Last year Chamberlain had 75; Pillsbury, 77; Republican majority, 2; against Democratic majority last year, 2; Republican gain, 4.

Rumford—Chamberlain, 165; Pillsbury, 116. Republican majority, 39.

Hanover—Chamberlain, 33; Pillsbury, 31. Last year Chamberlain had 27; Pillsbury, 23. Republican majority, 2; against last year, 4. Democratic gain, 2.

Newry—Pillsbury, 14 majority. Last year Chamberlain had 28; Pillsbury, 43.

Paris—Chamberlain, 445; Pillsbury, 237. Last year Chamberlain had 363; Pillsbury, 202. Republican majority, 208; against last year, 161. Republican gain, 47.

Norway—Chamberlain, 296; Pillsbury, 195. Last year Chamberlain had 234; Pillsbury, 129. Republican majority, 101; against last year, 105. Democratic gain, 4.

Harrison—Chamberlain, 170; Pillsbury, 148. Last year Chamberlain had 135; Pillsbury, 116. Republican majority 22, against last year, 19. Republican gain, 3.

Bridgeton—Chamberlain, 403; Pillsbury, 275. Last year Chumberlain had 347, Pillsbury, 227. Republican majority 128, against last year, 119; Republican gain 9.

Houlton—Chamberlain, 248; Pillsbury 148. Last year Chamberlain had 199, Pillsbury, 110. Republican majority 100, against 89 last year. Republican gain 11.

Littlelow—Chamebrlain, 83; Pillsbury, 16. Last year Chamberlain had 74; Pillsbury, 15. Republican majority, 67 against last year, 59. Republican gain 8.

Ludlow—Chamberlain, 26; Pillsbury, 20. Last year Chamberlain had 20; Pillsbury, 16. Republican majority, 6; against last year, 4. Republican gain 2.

Monticello—Chamberlain, 60; Pillsbury, 33. Last year Chamberlain had 22; Pillsbury, 11. Republican majority 27, against last year 11; Republican gain, 16.

New-Limerick—Chamberlain, 17; Pillsbury, 49. Last year Chamberlain had 18; Pillsbury, 37. Democratic majority 32 against last year 19; Democratic gain, 13.

Hodgdon—Chamberlain, 99; Pillsbury, 67. Last year Chamberlain had 62; Pillsbury, 37. Republican majority 32, against last year, 25. Republican gain, 7.

Linneus—Chamberlain, 80; Pillsbury, 70. Last year Chamberlain had 85; Pillsbury, 64. Republican majority 10, against last year, 21. Democratic gain, 11.

Calais—Chamberlain, 764; Pillsbury, 267. Last year Chamberlain had 436, Pillsbury, 93. Republican majority 497, against last year, 343. Republican gain, 154.

Baring—Chamberlain, 32; Pillsbury, 25. Last year Chamberlain had 26; Pillsbury, 27. Republican majority 7, against Democratic majority last year, 1, Republican gain, 8.

Kennebunk—Camberlain, 368; Pillsbury, 225. Last year Chamberlain had 259; Pillsbury, 234. Republican majority 143, against last year, 25. Republican gain, 118.

South Berwick—Chamberlain, 272; Pillsbury, 284. Democratic majority, 12.

Alna—Chamberlain, 116; Pillsbury, 70. Last year Chamberlain had 112; Pillsbury, 76.

Biddeford—Chamberlain, 805; Pillsbury, 951. Last year Chamberlain had 605; Pillsbury, 834.

Dedham—Chamberlain, 72; Pillsbury, 27.

Kennebunkport—Chamberlain, 251; Pillsbury, 316. Last year Chamberlain had 246; Pillsbury, 296.

Wells—Chamberlain, 315; Pillsbury, 377. Last year Chamberlain had 246; Pillsbury, 296.

North Berwick—Chamberlain, 199; Pillsbury, 201. Last year Chamberlain had 177; Pillsbury, 192.

Topsfield—Chamberlain, 124; Pillsbury, 126.

Jay—Chamberlain, 194; Pillsbury, 177. Last year, Chamberlain, 175; Pillsbury, 149.

Whitneyville—Chamberlain, 64; Pillsbury, 58. Last year, Chamberlain, 66; Pillsbury, 55.

Cherryfield—Chamberlain, 796; Pillsbury, 95. Last year, Chamberlain, 212; Pillsbury, 79.

Millbridge—Chamberlain, 81; Pillsbury, 178. Last year Chamberlain had 36; Pillsbury, 183.

Steuben—Chamberlain, 136; Pillsbury, 82. Last year, Chamberlain, 110; Pillsbury, 78.

Columbia—Chamberlain, 73; Pillsbury, 81. Last year, Chamberlain, 50; Pillsbury, 73.

Harrington—Chamberlain, 90; Pillsbury, 119. Last year, Chamberlain, 66; Pillsbury, 88.

Gouldsboro—Chamberlain, 161; Pillsbury, 173. Last year, Chamberlain, 97; Pillsbury, 142.

Addison—Chamberlain, 95; Pillsbury, 135. Last year, Chamberlain, 64; Pillsbury, 92.

Beddington—Chamberlain, 17; Pillsbury, 40. Last year, Chamberlain, 8; Pillsbury, 7.

DeBlois—Chamberlain, 14; Pillsbury, 14. Last year, Chamberlain, 9; Pillsbury, 11.

Ellsworth—Chamberlain, 610; Pillsbury, 420. Last year, Chamberlain, 392; Pillsbury, 294.

Surry—Chamberlain, 130; Pillsbury, 134. Last year, Chamberlain, 78; Pillsbury, 79.

Trenton—Chamberlain, 135; Pillsbury, 136. Last year, Chamberlain, 78; Pillsbury, 83.

Hancock—Chamberlain, 123; Pillsbury, 76. Last year, Chamberlain, 89; Pillsbury, 41.

Sullivan—Chamberlain, 101; Pillsbury, 92. Last year, Chamberlain, 85; Pillsbury, 84.

Mount Desert—Chamberlain, 102; Pillsbury, 68. Last year, Chamberlain, 54; Pillsbury, 52.

East Brook—Chamberlain, 15 majority. Last year, Chamberlain, 18; Pillsbury, 18.

Waltham—Chamberlain, 47 majority. Last year, Chamberlain, 35; Pillsbury, 26.

Eden—Chamberlain, 20 majority. Last year, Chamberlain, 83; Pillsbury, 72.

Fremont—Chamberlain, 27 majority. Last year, Chamberlain, 105; Pillsbury, 72.

Turner—Chamberlain, 354; Pillsbury, 270. Last year, Chamberlain, 285; Pillsbury, 201.

Livermore—Chamberlain, 265; Pillsbury, 125. Last year, Chamberlain, 202; Pillsbury, 87.

East Livermore—Chamberlain, 168; Pillsbury, 79. Last year, Chamberlain, 113; Pillsbury, 35.

Greene—Chamberlain, 154; Pillsbury, 123. Last year, Chamberlain, 127; Pillsbury, 82.

Wales—Chamberlain, 62; Pillsbury, 74. Last year, Chamberlain, 68; Pillsbury, 66.

Webster—Chamberlain, 125; Pillsbury, 59. Last year, Chamberlain, 98; Pillsbury, 43.

Farmington—Chamberlain, 402; Pillsbury, 305. Last year, Chamberlain, 393; Pillsbury, 234.

Semple—Chamberlain, 100; Pillsbury, 66. Last year, Chamberlain, 88; Pillsbury, 60.

Wilton—Chamberlain, 423; Pillsbury, 150. Last year, Chamberlain, 280; Pillsbury, 100.

New-Vineyard—Chamberlain, 74; Pillsbury, 120. Last year, Chamberlain, 78; Pillsbury, 98.

New Sharon—Chamberlain, 261; Pillsbury, 138. Last year, Chamberlain, 247; Pillsbury, 99.

Lisbon—Chamberlain, 281; Pillsbury, 122. Last year, Chamberlain, 255; Pillsbury, 97.

Auburn—Chamberlain, 908; Pillsbury, 521. Last year, Chamberlain, 711; Pillsbury, 386.

Durham—Chamberlain, 195; Pillsbury, 174. Last year, Chamberlain, 167; Pillsbury, 157.

Friendship—Chamberlain, 53; Pillsbury, 173. Last year, Chamberlain, 32; Pillsbury, 103.

Cushing—Chamberlain, 41; Pillsbury, 128.

Waldoboro—Chamberlain, 261; Pillsbury 724. Last year, Chamberlain, 258; Pillsbury 643.

Bremen—Chamberlain, 80; Pillsbury, 87. Last year, Chamberlain, 65; Pillsbury 48.

Bristol—Chamberlain, 303; Pillsbury, 295. Last year, Chamberlain, 227; Pillsbury, 261.

Jefferson—Chamberlain, 76 majority. Last year, Chamberlain, 217; Pillsbury, 166.

Lyman—Chamberlain, 174; Pillsbury, 141. Last year, Chamberlain had 159; Pillsbury, 133.

Dayton—Chamberlain, 76; Pillsbury, 105. Last year, Chamberlain had 74; Pillsbury, 97.

Kittery—Chamberlain, 398; Pillsbury, 307. Last year, Chamberlain had 374; Pillsbury, 226.

York—Chamberlain, 292; Pillsbury, 319. Last year, Chamberlain had 212; Pillsbury, 290.

Elliott—Chamberlain, 196; Pillsbury, 237. Last year, Chamberlain had 187; Pillsbury, 183.

Holden—Chamberlain, 109; Pillsbury, 46. Last year, Chamberlain had 82; Pillsbury, 50.

Somerville—Chamberlain, 60; Pillsbury, 50. Last year, Chamberlain, 57; Pillsbury, 61.

Damariscotta—Chamberlain, 194; Pillsbury, 105. Last year, Chamberlain, 172; Pillsbury, 85.

New-Castle—Chamberlain, 280; Pillsbury, 98. Last year, Chamberlain, 228; Pillsbury, 97.

Wiscasset—Chamberlain, 217; Pillsbury, 216. Last year, Chamberlain, 189; Pillsbury, 220.

Morrill—Chamberlain, 78; Pillsbury, 51. Last year, Chamberlain, 64; Pillsbury, 55.

Montville—Chamberlain, 260; Pillsbury, 101. Last year, Chamberlain, 193; Pillsbury, 98.

Liberty—Chamberlain, 137; Pillsbury, 76. Last year, Chamberlain, 117; Pillsbury, 73.

Searsmont—Chamberlain, 167; Pillsbury, 165. Last year, Chamberlain, thrown out; Pillsbury, 152.

Freedom—Chamberlain, 58; Pillsbury, 159; Last year, Chamberlain, 45; Pillsbury, 131.

Unity—Chamberlain, 53 majority. Last year, Chamberlain, 154; Pillsbury, 104.

Camden—Chamberlain, 454; Pillsbury, 440. Last year, Chamberlain, 417; Pillsbury, 384.

South Thomaston—Chamberlain, 154; Pillsbury, 145. Last year, Chamberlain, 136; Pillsbury, 110.

Thomaston—Chamberlain, 221; Pillsbury, 337. Last year, Chamberlain, 188; Pillsbury, 311.

Warren—Pillsbury, 56 majority. Last year, Chamberlain, 194; Pillsbury, 267.

Edgecombe—Chamberlain, 117; Pillsbury, 64. Last year, Chamberlain, 82; Pillsbury, 58.

Boothbay—Chamberlain, 251; Pillsbury, 180. Last year, Chamberlain, 195; Pillsbury, 118.

Southport—Chamberlain, 56; Pillsbury, 10. Last year, Chamberlain, 38; Pillsbury, 19.

Westport—Chamberlain, 55; Pillsbury, 40. Last year, Chamberlain, 29.

Republican Gain in Five Towns, 1,187.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 14—6:30 P. M.

The vote in five cities foots up: For CHAMBERLAIN, 8,154; for PILLSBURY, 5,305. The same cities last year gave CHAMBERLAIN 5,244, and PILLSBURY 3,582. Republican majority 2,849 against, last year, 1,662 Republican. Net gain, 1,187.

Republican Gain in 17 Towns, 1,829.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 14—9 P. M.

Seventeen towns give Chamberlain 14,394; Pillsbury, 10,208. Last year Chamberlain had 9,837; Pillsbury, 7,480. Republican majority, 4,186, against, last year, 2,335. Republican net gain, 1,829.

Republican Gain in 76 Towns, 3,487.

PORTLAND—10:30 P. M.

Seventy-six towns give Chamberlain 25,229, Pillsbury, 17,548. Last year Chamberlain had 18,187, Pillsbury, 13,993. Republican majority, 7,681, against last year 4,194. Net Republican gain, 3,487.

Republican Gain in 164 Towns, 5,263.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 15—12:30 A. M.

One hundred and sixty-four towns give Chamberlain 43,245; Pillsbury, 31,074. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain 32,540; Pillsbury, 25,632. Republican majority, 12,171; last year 6,908. Republican net gain, 5,263.

Androscoggin County, except Leeds, gives Chamberlin 4,491; Pillsbury, 2,579. Gain 375. The Republican Senatorial and County ticket is all elected, as well as all the eight Represenatives.

The returns created great enthusiasm here, which was manifested by the firing of a salute, ringing of bells and cheers. A meeting was organized and speeches were made in the square.

Republican Majority in 211 Towns, 14,725.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 14—11 P. M.

Returns from 211 towns foot up as follows: Chamberlain, 51,392; Pillsbury, 36,667; Chamberlain's majority, 14,725.

One Thousand Republican Majority in Waldo County.

BELFAST, Me., Monday, Sept. 14.

The election here to-day was very spirited on on both sides. The Republican gain in this city is 80. The county is probably Republican by 1,000 majority. Bells were rung and guns fired to-night by the Republicans.

The Successful Ticket.

The following is the ticket nominated by the Republicans, which was so triumphantly elected in Maine yesterday:

Governor—JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

First District—*JOHN LYNCH.
Second District—SAMUEL P. MORRILL.
Third District—*JAMES G. BLAINE.
Fourth District—*JOHN A. PETERS.
Fifth District—EUGENE HALE.
*Re-elected.

The Vote in Former Years.

The vote for Governor in Maine since 1860 has been as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.	Total.
1860	70,930	54,085	15,945	124,115
1861	58,689	41,736	16,953	100,425
1862	42,744	38,872	3,872	81,616
1863	68,339	50,687	17,652	119,026
1864	65,583	46,403	19,180	111,986
1865	54,430	31,609	22,821	86,039
1866	69,637	41,947	27,690	111,584
1867	57,332	45,990	11,342	103,322

For the eight years given above the average Republican majority has been 16,932. In the Presidential election of 1864 the vote stood: Republican, 67,805; Democratic, 46,938; Republican majority, 20,258; total vote, 114,793. The average Republican majority since the formation of the party has been 13,695.

The vote in the First Congressional District in 1864 and 1866 was as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.
1864	15,096	12,568	2,528
1866	15,611	11,653	3,958

The vote in the other districts in 1866 was as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.
Second District	13,784	7,363	6,421
Third District	14,909	8,318	6,591
Fourth District	12,059	6,564	5,495
Fifth District	12,351	7,973	4,378

The vote in the several Congressional Districts at the election for Governor last year was:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.
First District	13,080	11,913	1,167
Second District	11,389	7,643	3,746
Third District	12,610	10,710	1,900
Fourth District	9,763	6,659	3,104
Fifth District	10,445	8,975	1,470

The following was the vote of the State by counties last Fall:

	Whole No.	Chamberlain.	Pillsbury.
Androscoggin	5,253	3,424	1,829
Aroostook	2,728	1,582	1,146
Cumberland	12,741	7,000	5,724
Franklin	3,909	2,272	1,637
Hancock	4,612	2,593	1,986
Kennebec	9,854	5,810	4,042
Knox	5,243	2,464	2,779
Lincoln	4,554	2,279	2,274
Oxford	6,826	3,819	2,997
Penobscot	11,200	6,691	4,509
Piscataquis	2,494	1,490	1,004
Sagadahoc	3,054	1,874	1,180
Somerset	6,731	3,696	3,009
Waldo	6,366	3,282	2,927
Washington	5,704	2,931	2,758
York	12,495	6,071	6,189
Total		57,332	45,990

In the last Legislature the Democrats had 5 out of 31 Senators, viz.: 2 from York, 1 from Lincoln and 2 from Knox. In the House the Democrats had 44 out of 151 Representatives, viz.: 1 from Aroostook, 5 from Cumberland, 1 from Franklin, 1 from Hancock, 3 from Kennebec, 4 from Knox, 3 from Lincoln, 4 from Oxford, 1 from Piscataquis, 1 from Sagadahoc, 2 from Somerset, 3 from Waldo, 6 from Washington and 9 from York. The towns in this county which sent Democratic Representatives were Windham, Sebago, Raymond, Baldwin and Westbrook.

The "Boys in Blue," Greeting.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1868.

Boys in Blue, of New-York:

Our comrades in Maine send us 20,000 for our Chief. The Empire State is expected to send her veterans here by thousands to congratulate the Pinetree boys on Oct. 1 and 2, beneath the shadow of Independence Hall. By order of the Committee.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.

Rejoicing Over the Republican Victory in Maine.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 14.

There is great enthusiasm in this city over the election returns from Maine. A salute of 100 guns was fired by the General Committee. The Ward Clubs in uniform, with torches and music, paraded the streets. Several prominent Republicans were serenaded, and impromptu meetings organized.

"A Fizzle and No Mistake."

The Portland *Argus* yesterday morning said, under the above heading:

"Democracy was too much for Radicalism Saturday evening. It had all the enthusiasm and nearly all the people. The Radical meeting at City Hall, which was to have been their grand final effort, was a complete fizzle. Ask any one present if you think we may be prejudiced in speaking of it. Only a little coterie of office-holders were in the hall, and, to prevent a total failure, the Radical procession was sent for, and it came, leaving its route of march half finished. Even with the procession, the hall was only half filled, while the Democratic meeting in Market-square numbered not less than 20,000, nearly our whole population being present.

Portland yesterday gave a Republican majority of 1,021, a Republican gain of 300, where no gain was expected.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Monster Republican Demonstration at Cooper Institute.

Ten Thousand Welcome the Good News from Maine.

Addresses by Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Gen. Kilpatrick, Judge Busteed, Gov. Reed and Senator Bradley.

The Republican meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening, was the largest and most enthusiastic that has been held there during the present campaign, and that is saying a great deal. It was felt that the telegraphic wires that had been brought to the platform would bring glorious news from Maine, and it had been announced that distinguished speakers would address the meeting. When the doors were thrown open at 7 o'clock, the crowd that had already gathered outside rushed in and the hall was speedily filled. Had it been possible to crowd as many more into the building as it already held when it was filled to overflowing they would undoubtedly have made their way in. As it was, an untold throng came to the doors, of which many hundreds were compelled to go away without so much as getting a glance at the interior. Front seats had been reserved for ladies, of whom many were present. The rear of the platform was simply and tastefully hung with American flags, and over the place where the speakers stood shone forth in a blaze of light the words "Grant and Colfax." On the platform were Hon. THOS. MURPHY and Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER, who conjointly presided, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, whose entrance was loudly cheered, Judge RICHARD BUSTEED, Major-Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK, Rev. GEORGE WOODRUFF, Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Gov. MARION, of Florida, and many others.

At a few minutes before 8 o'clock Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER came forward and read the following Republican majorities in Maine, which were received with tumultuous applause:

Bangor, Me., Republican gain, 530; Hoagland, 310; Augusta, 75; Saco, 222; Biddeford, 84; Gardiner, 157; Hollowell, 82; Lewiston, 287; Rockland, 80; Bath, 259.

At the close of the reading of these figures, three rousing cheers for Maine were given.

The Anderson & Brothers' Union League Club next sung exceedingly well a patriotic song from "The Radical Drum Call," a campaign song book published by DE WITT, copies of which were in the hands of most of the audience. Then Mr. SPENCER read the following dispatches, all of which were loudly cheered:

FROM ISRAEL WASHBURNE, JR.

SEPT. 14, 1868.

At 3 P. M. to-day, in Portland, we have 900 majority. Bangor will give from 600 to 800 majority.

Another dispatch was read as follows:

Dispatches coming from all parts of the State show large Republican majorities. Portland will give over 1,000. The State is safe for 20,000 majority. The enemy is demoralized.

Mr. JOSEPH G. BLAINE telegraphed as follows:

AUGUSTA, Monday, Sept. 14.

Indications splendid. We shall show the largest vote ever polled in the State.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES S. SPENCER.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER now came forward and said:

The union of the Republicans of the City of New-York, Radical and Conservative, for the sake of the Union. Let the great, noble, honest, loyal, patriotic, pure heart of the country give a mighty throb of gratitude. Our attachment to principle and earnest wish for the success of our party have conquered personal prejudice, have ignored rash differences, and the Union Republicans of New-York are a unit to-day; the Union Republican Party of New-York, no longer capital for a mercenary and selfish demagogue, now moves on to victory. St. Lawrence, Chatauqua, Madison, Jefferson, Tompkins, your gallant and loyal votes shall no longer be overwhelmed by a corrupt and dishonest vote, the result of a combination for money between Democrats and men who claim to be Republican leaders. Take heart, true, fearless Republicans of the country. You shall not be defeated by the City of New-York. We will conquer fraud. We will like men fight for the honesty and purity of the ballot. We will give the great hero and statesman, ULYSSES S. GRANT, fifty thousand votes in this City. To-night we hope to hear great, cheering, glorious news from Maine. If that news shall be what we hope, we will even forgive FESSENDEN. [Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. SPENCER closed by introducing Hon. THOS. MURPHY. Mr. MURPHY was received with cheers, and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Allow me the pleasure of introducing to you Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York. Three cheers for Mr. RAYMOND were given heartily as he came forward. After the applause had subsided, he spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

MR. CHAIRMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I certainly did not expect to feel as a stranger when presenting myself here in a Republican meeting, and I cannot sufficiently express my grateful acknowledgments to you for not regarding me as a stranger when I presented myself in obedience to the direction of your presiding officer here to-night. [Applause.] No occasion which calls so many intelligent, influential citizens of the great Metropolis of the American Republic together, as are here to-night to renew their allegiance and devotion to the great principles to which the Republican Party has always been devoted, can ever seem to me a strange occasion; nor will it ever lack whatever I can give of advice and support to the principles which it may put forth. [Applause.] I have been especially gratified to hear from your presiding officer to-night, that this is what may be called a sort of political love-feast, on the eave of the Presidential election. [Applause and laughter.] I have not known much, and I have cared a good deal less than I have known, for the small local personal differences that are said, from time to time, to have divided the Republican Party, here in the great City of New-York. I have had no sympathy with any of the influences which have led to those divisions; I have never participated, and I trust I never shall participate, in anything that leads to a division of action among those who, in all the cardinal, fundamental points of political faith, are and must be forever united and one; [loud applause;] because, fellow-citizens, it must be here in this City, as the returns that have been read to you to-night say that it is throughout the country, that whenever a crisis comes—whenever the interests, the honor, the welfare and the freedom of this great Republic, of which we are all citizens and in whose welfare our own is indissolubly bound up, are brought to the test, the Republican Party, from one end of the Union to the other—from Maine to Missouri, from Vermont to Louisiana—will stand strong and united, and carry victory upon its banners forever. [Applause.] I remember, as you all remember, with mingled sentiments of exultation and sadness, that when we were last here, gathered on the eve of a Presidential election, it was for a very different purpose from that which brings us here to-night. Then the great object of concern, which moved the hearts of all of us, was to rally the sentiment of the American people to the defence of American nationality in support of the American flag, in defence of the American Union, in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, [great applause,] who was then in person, as his name will be through all the ages of our subsequent history, the representative of American nationality, of American Union, against all attempts to separate or distract. Then we were endeavoring to unite the sentiment of the country in the prosecution of the war to crush the rebellion. The rebellion is crushed. We are here to-night in the enjoyment of the satisfactory belief that the principles of the American Union were then established, once and forever, never more to be brought into conflict under any circumstances. Peace has been restored to our beloved country. The sounds of war no more assail our ears. The noise of contending hosts, the groans of the wounded, struggling in defiance of death itself for the preservation of the American people, have died away with the evening air, and all is still and peaceful. So far as the clash of contending armies is concerned, the war is ended. Peace has returned to our beloved land. We have made progress in blotting out all the relics and *débris* of the great war which agitated the whole land for four years. The wisdom, the statesmanship of the land, have been busy in removing those relics of the strife. Congress has passed laws adapted to the emergency. [Applause.] The States that went out of the Union are restored to the Union.

[At this point Gen. KILPATRICK came upon the platform, in company with EX-MAYOR OPDYKE, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. Mr. RAYMOND, resuming, said:]

I rejoice that you have had an opportunity, at this early stage of the proceedings of the evening, to welcome one of the most distinguished of those citizens of the Republic who have contributed to the state of things I have just described—one who bore a foremost part in the great strife, over the results of which we are here to rejoice to-night. [Applause.] Bearing a conspicuous part in the field, he has, since the cessation of hostilities, done as much as any other man to restore that state of feeling over the existence of which we now rejoice. Through the efforts of himself and of those who acted in the same spirit that he acted, all the States, as I was saying when he came in, which belonged to the Union are, with the exception of three, now restored to their old relations thereto. We come together on the eve of a Presidential election that shall determine our destinies for the next four years. First, by the process of the war we find that that great stain upon the American nation, slavery, has been blotted out. That institution, which was a blot upon our virgin fame, and which was regarded by all the nations of the earth as the only drawback to the complete establishment of liberty everywhere in the land, being destroyed, we are now at liberty to go forward to the establishment, for all that live beneath the starry flag, of that liberty which we profess to revere. [Applause.] We have established by act of Congress—we have recognized and accepted the fact, that four millions of people—for they are new people—have become citizens of this great Republic. [Applause.] Through the action of the people of the States that attempted to leave the Union in 1860 and 1861, new Governments have been organized, new laws have been made for the protection of popular rights, new laws enacted for the punishment of crime; everything has been done that could be done by the action of a free and intelligent people, to put those States and the people of those States upon the same footing as the other States. We are going on in the process of reorganization and reconstruction to obtain that which was essential after the war had closed. It was the great, the imminent duty that rested upon all the people, to restore the waste places—to reorganize the States that had destroyed themselves in their great attempt to secede from the Union; all that, as I have said, is in process of being accomplished. All that we now need is time and patience, wise statesmanship, forbearance, the considerate treatment of everybody—of all sorts and classes, all political parties and all colors—to secure the accomplishment of the desured end. If the process can go on simply as it is now going on, a very few years will give us peace; and, as Gen. GRANT says, it is the sequence of national prosperity. [Applause.] It is all that we need. Give us ten years of quiet progress—nay, give us four years of quiet progress, such as the Republican Party of the United States seek to give to the people of the United States, under the guidance of the great leader of our armies, and we shall be such a nation as the world never before saw. [Applause.] We are on the high road to national prosperity, to national freedom, to national greatness, to national reunion, and to such a height of national power and national influence among all the nations of the earth as no nation yet born has ever seen. [Applause.] And now we want to be allowed to carry out this beneficent system of reconstruction under the guidance of the man who carried our armies through the war, crushed the rebellion and gave victory to our flag, under which we want to be allowed to go on in the normal process of national growth until the normal and beneficent result shall have been achieved. [Applause.] And why cannot this be? Simply because the Democratic Party want the spoils. [Laughter.] That is the simple, comprehensive explanation of the whole case. They propose to not only arrest all those processes of national development, but they propose to create a reaction and turn it all back, and overturn and destroy everything that has been done since the war ended. I do not state the case too strongly. You know very well, from their own declarations, that they propose, in clear and unmistakable terms, to destroy the State Governments that have been organized since the war ceased, to repeal all the laws of Congress by which the waste and chaos of war have been replaced by order and prosperity. You know very well that in the Convention of the party which met in this City on the 4th of July last, (and how they could desecrate a day consecrated to freedom by such resolves, I cannot understand,) they resolved that everything that has been done toward reconstructing the Union, toward reorganizing the State Governments, toward making laws which have given the *status* of citizens to four millions of people, who had become such during the war, should be repealed. If that were done, even by the ordinary course of legislation, it would be a great calamity—a calamity like that of arresting all political progress for a hundred years to come. But the liberal policy which the Republican Party proposes, is that which is calculated, if practically carried out, to enable the Democratic Republic to fulfill its mission of glory and political progress from year to year. What the Democratic Party on the 4th of July sought to accomplish was to create a reaction from that which was the legitimate result of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, because they deemed it revolutionary. But is it possible, my fellow-citizens, for a people to pass through a civil war of four years' duration, of the magnitude that ours was, and not have its ideas revolutionized? Can it be done? Has it ever been done? It is the era of Democratic freedom that now approaches its consummation. Did not the French revolution inaugurate a revolution of ideas which has not yet expended its force in that country? All civil wars organize, develop and carry through revolutions of political ideas; and they are always in one direction—they are always in the direction of popular liberty. The natural and proper tendency of revolution is to enlarge the domains of human liberty and to make the people freer than they were before the revolution began. But the Democratic Party set out on the 4th of July—of all days in the year least suited to the carrying out of such purpose—to originate a reaction against the revolution which closed with the surrender of LEE to Gen. GRANT. [Applause.] But that reaction which they think is going to take place will be precisely such a reaction as took place when, in a moment of weakness and spurred on by the revolutionary party, the English people put CHARLES II. into power, after CROMWELL had departed this life. The state of England was never at any time so bad as under the reaction brought about after the revolution of 1640. Profligacy of the lowest degree, corruption in political offices, arbitrary despotism in political conduct, became the rule of the kingdom, the monarchy of England; and it lasted until the reaction itself reacted, and the tendency was again, with accelerated rapidity, in the direction of the Democratic system—a tendency which is just now coming to a culmination in the approach of universal suffrage for the people of Great Britain. [Applause.] Precisely what the Democratic Party are intending to do now is what was done in France after the revolution of 1790, when the Bourbons again took the throne and swept away every vestige of democratic liberty. What the Democratic Party have sought to do, and what they have laid down as their programme, as set forth by the Convention of the 4th of July, was simply to restore to power the one hundred thousand planters of the Southern States who controlled, previous to the war, all the slaves of the Southern States, and through them all the political power of the Southern States. That is their aim. But the aim which they seek is comparatively innocent compared with the means by which they seek to attain it. It is allowable for all to seek any political end by fair, constitutional, regular legal means. About a year ago, you will remember, the Democratic Party were rejoicing over what they were pleased to term a reaction, and they thought the signs of reaction, as they regarded them, were an indication of a greater one in the same direction. They thought that by this Fall they would sweep the country. But Vermont wasn't swept very clean, [A voice—"Not much,"] and the returns from Maine do not indicate that they have swept the State quite as efficiently as they anticipated. [Laughter and applause.] It is reacting the other way, and that is the way with all reactions. After a civil war, a revolution, the setting of public sentiment strongly in one direction, there is apt to be a pause—perhaps a retrogression, and that is what happened a year ago, but as soon as the effect was seen, the masses came to the rescue, and the great wave now moving in the other direction, is sweeping down, like those convulsions that have just taken place in the South American Republics, and will sweep its thirty or forty thousand majority here and there, as it is now sweeping them in Maine. [Loud applause.] As to the means by which the Democratic Party mean to reinstate the old oligarchy of the South, driven from power by the war, you remember that in the platform which they laid down for their operations, at Tammany Hall on the 4th of July, they characterized all the acts of Congress by which the Union is to be restored as revolutionary, unconstitutional and void. That clause was put into the platform by, as he himself acknowledged, WADE HAMPTON, one of the movers of secession, of South Carolina, and it receives a full and fitting recognition in the letter which was written by their candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. FRANK BLAIR [hisses] to Mr. BRODHEAD, of Pennsylvania, before the Convention. That letter, bear in mind, was written not in acceptance of the nomination, but for the purpose of getting the nomination, which makes it a great deal more significant, for he was addressing himself to what he believed would be the dominant sentiment and purpose of the Democratic Convention, from which he sought his nomination, and sought it wisely. He hit the bull's-eye in the centre. He apprehended precisely what they wanted; so that they saw in him the man suited to their needs. He did not propose to remedy what he regarded as those evils of legislation by legal and proper means, as he had a right to do. He admits that the sentiment of the masses is against him; but that does not deter him from proposing to destroy and subvert the law. He says there is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress; that they cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan—the laws of reconstruction—by Congressional action; that the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Then, he says, "Must we submit to it? Must we submit to one of the coördinate branches of legislation created, recognized and maintained by the Constitution?" Well, any man of common sense, we would suppose would say yes, at once; but he says no; "How can it (the Senate) be overthrown?" and he answers: "It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive; that is the only way. Restore the Government and the Constitution, and then for the President elect to declare these acts of Congress (which have become laws) null and void; compel the army to undo its usurpations in the South; disperse the carpet-bag State Governments; allow the people to reorganize and elect Senators and Representatives, and with the coöperation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution." Perhaps it won't be difficult to compel the Senate to act as he wishes, and perhaps it will. He may think before he completes the experiment that it will be a little more difficult than he supposes. What is the proposition? Is it peace? Is it law? Is it order? Is it constitutional liberty? Or is it flagrant tyranny and usurpation? What is it but precisely the same principle asserted by LOUIS NAPOLEON in his *coup d'état* of 1851, who, finding the Legislature of France not that which suited his purposes, issued orders to the army to compel the Legislature to stop acting against his will, and made himself Emperor in that way. It is a distinct proposition to usurp the Government of the United States. Fortunately, the proposition is one that is addressed to the people of the United States; and does WADE HAMPTON or anybody else suppose that such a proposition could be carried out without renewing, in every quarter, the same strife from the midst of which we have just escaped? And does even WADE HAMPTON hope to gain anything by a renewal of the strife? But this point he has gained; he sees the Democratic Party more thoroughly committed to the overthrow of the Government than they were in 1860. [A voice: "That is so."] That party is committed, by that letter and the resolutions of its platform—with the clause introduced by WADE HAMPTON, by clear and specific terms, to a process by which they intend the Executive shall commence the renewal of the war for the recovery of the "lost cause." A great deal is said about the severity of our judgments upon the South. They say they are submissive, and that we are severe upon them because we will not let them in. I think the charge of severity is not maintainable against the majority of the Northern people; and I feel that especially is it not true of myself. I have never been hard on the South. Some of you think my sin has been on the other side. [Applause.] I have been, I own, very kind in my feelings toward them. It may have been a weakness, but it has been from kindness. I was disposed, when the war was over, to allow them to come back. But if I have been weak in that regard, it is a weakness that has been shared by men whom I regard as wiser than myself, one of whom I might mention —WM. H. SEWARD. [Applause, and a few hisses.] I remember his devotion in years past to the principles of freedom, to the cause of liberty when the cause of liberty needed defenders much more than it needs them now [applause;] and whatever those of you who hissed think of him now, you cannot hiss that sentiment; you cannot deny that he was devoted to liberty as no other man in this nation in his day was devoted to it; and then it needed defenders. And now there are aged men here, and middle-aged men like myself, who go back to that day with fond remembrance, who think of those times as the times that tried the political souls of all men.

After further remarks on Mr. SEWARD's devotion to freedom and the important part he had taken in promoting it, Mr. RAYMOND spoke of the belief he himself entertained—a belief in which he knew Gen. GRANT shared—that at the time the war closed the South was willing to accept terms on which peace and coöperation could have been secured, he closed with a reference to Gen. GRANT, and to those characteristics in him which he, the speaker believed, qualified him in an eminent degree to perform the duties that would devolve upon him if he were chosen Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

After a song by the Glee Club, Gen. KILPATRICK was introduced, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

SPEECH OF GEN. KILPATRICK.

He said he came here to-night simply as a spectator, not expecting that he would be called upon to take part in the exercises of the evening. He had but just returned to the shores of America, after an absence of three long years, and it was not expected that he could, in so short a time, have arranged ideas, words and sentences to make anything like a political speech to-night; yet, he would be most ungrateful if he did not take this opportunity to manifest to them his gratitude and the profound impulses of his heart, with which he thanked them for the kind and unexpected greeting that he had received. [Applause.] If there was one thing more than all others that could fill his soul with happiness it was the thought that, although he had been absent from his country three years, he had not only not been forgotten, but the good he had been able to do his country had been remembered by his friends at home. [Cheers.] He was not so egotistical as to suppose that this greeting was for anything he had done, in particular, but was rather to manifest their sympathy for that cause and those principles for which the Union Army fought when crushing the rebellion, [cheers,] and which they believed, in their hearts, he had never for one moment abandoned. It was impossible for him to make them a speech worthy of their intelligence, but he wished to show his [illegible] as well as friends where he stood. He believed that to elect HORATIO SEYMOUR President of the United States would bring upon the country a calamity too terrible for contemplation. He believed that to elect HORATIO SEYMOUR President would be to sacrifice all the great good that five long years of a bloody war had given us. He believed that to elect HORATIO SEYMOUR President would be to place the Copperheads in power and give over the Government to bad men with their contemptible doctrines, who had already shown their love for the nation by sacrificing the lives of 500,000 brave boys both North and South. He had been absent from the country three years, but in heart and soul he had been present with the Union men. Above all countries that had manifested a true friendship and sympathy throughout our long struggle stood the gallant little Republic of Chili. That Republic consists of a liberty-loving people, like our own, and a right-thinking people who know our history and great men as well as we do ourselves, and in November next when our shouts of victory shall be borne on the breeze to faroff Chili, her patriotic people would catch up the notes of liberty so that the whole land from desert to mountain-top would echo with the name of ULYSSES GRANT, [cheers,] of whom he could say as was said of the Father of his country, "First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." [Repeated cheers.]

JUDGE BUSTEED'S SPEECH.

The Chairman next introduced Judge RICHARD BUSTEED, of Alabama, who was received with prolonged cheers.

He said that after the masterly exposition of Republican principles and the issues of the campaign to which his hearers had listened from the lips of one of the ablest of our Metropolitan editors, and after the stirring eloquence of the orator and fighter, Gen. KILPATRICK, he could hope to do no more than fill up the gap until that knight errant of liberty, HORACE GREELEY, should arrive. [Applause.] He need not discuss the principles of the Republican Party, still less answer the stale charges of extravagance and corruption preferred by the Copperheads. One answer was sufficient for all these charges, and that was if the expenses of the Government had become burdensome, and a great debt had been accumulated, it had all been made necessary by this ungodly rebellion with which that party sympathized and to which it gave all the aid that lay in its power. [Applause.] In this era of American history he submitted as a cardinal principle that Freedom's soil had only place for a true and loyal race—that a rebel or traitor had no political rights that a loyal man was bound to respect. [Great applause.] The conflict that was inaugurated at Fort Sumter had indeed passed away, but he denied that peace had come; there yet reigned throughout the Republic a conflict of political and moral forces, and as this conflict should be decided would this nation survive or perish. [Applause.] The first conflict ended in the surrender of the rebel armies to "Unconditional Surrender" GRANT, and the last conflict would be decided in November next by a victory in favor of the same great General. [Applause.] Mr. RAYMOND had read to the audience the letter of the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency. This letter would remain for all time a stigma on its author, FRANK BLAIR. As long as the English language is spoken and read FRANK BLAIR would have no political employment from the American people. [Applause.] He wished to assert here to-night on his responsibility—and he would be backed up in what he said by the Governor of Florida, who was present—that it was not true as a matter of fact that the Southern States had ever accepted the situation. From the hour of the surrender of that archtraitor, LEE, to the present time, the Southern people, or at least the aristocratic and educated portion of them, had refused to accept the situation. With a candor and magnanimity that did him credit, Mr. RAYMOND had stated that he had been too lenient in his feelings toward these people. [Applause.] He (the speaker) did not think he had been guilty of that. [Laughter and applause.] To show to his audience that the South had never repented of the rebellion, nor accepted the situation as they professed to do, he would call attention to the acts passed by the General Assembly of Alabama, long before the reconstruction measures of Congress had taken form and shape. The speaker then read from an act passed December 14, 1865, by the Alabama Legislature, providing for preserving in the State archives the records of the "brave soldiers" who had fought in the rebellion to break up the United States Government. Did that act show repentance and acceptance of the situation? They also professed to accept the freedom of the slave, and yet to show how the spirit of slavery and caste still animated them, the Legislature passed an act on the 16th of December, 1865, providing that jailors should have fifty cents per day for feeding white prisoners, and only forty cents for feeding black prisoners. On the 10th of February, 1866, the same Legislature passed an act providing that any person who had been disabled by service in the rebel army, should have free license to peddle and be exempt from taxation. On the 21st of February, of the same year, they passed a law to encourage immigration, setting forth in a preamble, that owing to the change wrought by the war, it had become necessary to provide a new class of laborers, thereby attempting to deprive the negroes of the means of support, because the Government had made them free. A memorial addressed to the President, asking for the removal of the Federal troops as early as Jan. 1, 1866, and various other acts of the people of Alabama, were cited as proofs that they did not accept the situation at the close of the war. Had they improved since? Not a bit of it. There was as much of the gall of rebellion left among them to-day as when their rebel swords first leaped from their rebel scabbards. Judge BUSTEED here showed to the audience a pamphlet printed in the Mobile *Register* job office, containing a roll of "black dupes and white renegades" who voted what the pamphlet termed the "Menagerie Constitution." The object of that pamphlet, he said, was to designate every negro who had voted for the Constitution, in order that he might be discharged by his employer, and every one of them who voted in favor of the reconstruction policy of Congress was rigorously discharged. The truth, he said, might as well be spoken. The South to-day bore the same hostility to the Constitution of the United States and the Union as during the war. It might also as well be understood that if so dire a calamity should occur as the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, no man of Northern birth, no liberty-loving man of any race or color, would be allowed to remain one hour in any Southern State. Assassination would then be, as in some places it is now, the order of the day. He had no sympathy with any one who sympathized with the slumbering embers of the rebellion yet remaining in the South, and ready to break out in another rebellion. But he had no fear of such a result. The men who conquered the rebellion, would surely win another victory over treason in November next. [Applause.] Once they had used the sword to conquer; now they would use the no less effective weapon of the ballot, and would bury the new budding rebellion in a grave that knows no resurrection. [Great applause.] He rejoiced to meet once more his fellow Republicans of New-York, and should this be the last time he met them, he begged them to rally once more around the glorious old flag and sing the "battle-cry of freedom." [Prolonged applause, during which the band struck up "Rally Round the Flag, Boys."]

At the conclusion of Mr. BUSTEED's speech Mr. WM. ROSS WALLACE read an original poem, composed by himself, and very appropriate to the occasion. It was well delivered, and its patriotic sentiments were enthusiastically received by the audience.

A song was then sung by the Glee Club, after which the Chairman introduced Gov. HARRISON REED, of Florida, as "the man from the land of flowers and alligators," at the same time placing a valise upon the speakers' stand, and saying as he did so, "And he's brought his carpet-bag with him." The audience enjoyed the joke, and amid great merriment gave three rousing cheers for Gov. REED's carpet-bag.

SPEECH OF GOV. REED.

The Governor said that he came to get inspiration and instruction from the meeting, as to the future prospects of the country, and not for the purpose, or with the expectation of making a speech. The people of the North, he said, could not appreciate, as did the people of the South, the magnitude of the present campaign. There was peace at the North we were told, but there is none at the South, and he believed that if SEYMOUR and BLAIR were elected, the South would keep its word, and drive out every "carpet-bagger"—or, in other words, Northern man or Union lover—from their territory. The South would then take up arms again, and under the United States flag, proclaim us the traitors and fight once more, looking to the Democratic Party for the promised assistance. After reviewing in detail the condition of political affairs in his State, the Governor concluded by assuring his hearers that Florida was safe for GRANT. The assurance was vociferously cheered and "tigered" as the gentleman retired from the platform.

SENATOR BRADLEY'S SPEECH.

Senator BRADLEY, of Georgia, (a colored gentleman,) who was received with loud and long-continued cheers, was the next speaker. He gave an account of his election, and said that so far he had not heard much complaint against him as a Senator. The Georgia Legislature was, he said, just as much in a state of revolution as in 1860. He had hoped when he entered the Senate that they would have had a working majority, but he soon found this was hopeless. He then sent in his resignation, and the Governor shortly afterward issued a proclamation calling for a new election. This proclamation, however, he believed the Governor had withdrawn. The speaker then gave an account of what the Legislature had done, and of the difficulties it had had to combat with, and argued that under the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution every black man is eligible to a seat in the Legislature. The remainder of the Senator's speech was devoted to an argument on this question, which he supported by quotations from the Constitution and from a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Shortly after the conclusion of Mr. BRADLEY's speech the meeting adjourned.

Enthusiastic Demonstrations in Boston—Speech by Hon. Henry Wilson—Reception of the News Elsewhere.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 14.

The Republicans of Boston had a general celebration this evening under the auspices of the Grant and Colfax Clubs, in view of the success of the Party in the Maine election. The most prominent demonstrations took place in Wards Four, Six, and Ten, where the most enthusiastic meetings were held, and the readings of the returns, which were made at intervals throughout the evening, were greeted with loud cheers. In Ward Four the meeting was held at Meionion Hall, which was crowded to suffocation, and after stirring addresses had been made by Col. ROBERT J. BURBANK, the President of the Grant and Colfax Club of the Ward, and by Judge POLAND, of Vermont, Hon. HENRY WILSON was called upon by the enthusiastic plaudits of the assemblage, and made a speech.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

In commencing, he said that they had come together not to listen to the discussion of political questions, but to hearken to the voice of the Republicans of Maine, and inspired thereby, to resolve more firmly than ever to carry Boston and Massachusetts forward with the other States of the Union in the struggle. [Applause.] He could assure his hearers, from his own personal inspection, that the people of Maine had just won one of the noblest battles that had ever been fought. This battle had not been won by the singing of songs and the telling of stories, or by appeals to the passions and prejudices of men, but by appeals to their consciences and reason. The ablest and noblest sons of the Pine Tree State had addressed the people daily and nightly, and to-day they had responded to their appeals. [Immense applause.] The Democracy had done their best to carry the State. They had brought into the canvass their most eminent men from other States, and they had succeeded in polling all the votes they could poll now, and more by thousands than they would poll in November. [Applause.] Yet, with all their strenuous efforts they had been beaten by 20,000 majority, and the great reason for this was that the Democratic Presses and speakers had forgotten that the people of the loyal States had advanced during the last eight years hundreds of leagues beyond their position before the rebellion broke out. [Applause.] They had forgotten that the hearts of the people had been warmed by the terrible contest through which they had passed, and they had appealed to the little prejudices and passions of humanity and had got their reward. [Loud applause.] The people of Maine had spoken with a great voice in favor of equal, universal and impartial liberty. For all they had declared themselves forever on the side of justice, humanity and all that lifts up the great masses of the people toward the skies. He hoped that Massachusetts would follow the bright example of her daughters, and, forgetting all petty and ignoble interests of the pocket, give 75,000 majority in November for Gen. GRANT. [Cheers.] When in Maine he had often been asked how the Boston Congressional Districts were going, and he had always answered that they were going as they did four years ago—for the country. [Applause.] He then went on to discuss the coming State elections, and predicted that Pennsylvania and Indiana would go for GRANT and COLFAX, and that in November the Republicans would carry twenty-eight, twenty-nine or thirty States. [Applause.] Mr. SEYMOUR would probably carry Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, and had a chance of carrying Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia and Oregon, though not so good a chance as the Republicans. He had received a letter recently which stated that the outrages upon colored men in Georgia had rendered that State certain for GRANT and COLFAX. He next considered the doctrines of the Democratic Party, laid down in its platform, and charged that they meant revolution, repudiation and the creation of an aristocratic government, where the laboring men would be trodden under foot. He believed that if the poor men of the South could be enlightened on the subject, they would vote on the side of liberty and equality, and he meant after the October elections to stump the reconstructed States. [Applause.] He wished the rebel leaders to understand that it was not the intention of the legal men of the country to let unrepentant rebels rule it. [Renewed applause.] It was his deliberate opinion that if ANDREW JOHNSON's policy had been adopted, repudiation would have been to-day a fixed fact. He believed that the reconstruction policy of Congress and the loyal men of the South, black and white, had saved to the country the public debt. It was evident to him that if the unrepentant rebels of the South should come into power that they would be against paying the national debt, which was acquired in defeating them, and against paying annually thirty millions to the wounded heroes of the Union cause and their children. The national lands were owned mainly east of the Alleghanies, particularly in New-England, and these men hated New-England and her principles, but New-England ideas were pervading the entire nation, and New-England school-marms were to-day swarming in the South. There were twenty-six New-England men in the United States Senate, and he did not know how many in the House. He closed by saying that it was in the power of the Republican Party to achieve a glorious victory, and he predicted that it would have from 75 to 100 majority in the House of Representatives, by whose influence the Union could be completely restored on the basis of loyalty to the country and liberty to all people, black and white.

Addresses were made by other prominent gentlemen, and the meeting was dissolved at a late hour amid the greatest enthusiasm.

VIRGINIA.

The Public Mind Calming Down—The Reign of Terror Passing Away, and Good Feeling Returning—The Best People in the South Desire Grant's Election—The Great Railroad Enterprises of the State, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Friday, Sept. 11, 1868.

It is infinitely more pleasant to be a non-combatant and spectator at a safe distance while the battle is raging, than a participant; to see others get bruised and pounded in a prize fight, or gouged and maimed in a rough-and-tumble encounter, than to be subjected to such a course of treatment yourself; to have your bosom friend shot down in a duel, than receive an ounce of lead through your own precious gizzard—and equally agreeable is it to the fortunate and thrice blessed people of Virginia to stand idly by and complacently look on as spectators in the fierce battle that is now raging all around them for political supremacy in the nation. Her people, though calm and silent observers of the great contest, are by no means disinterested in the result; but their inactive position gives them a better opportunity to judge of the merits of the case, and estimate the probable consequences of the election of the one or the other of the candidates. With minds unswayed by the excitements and passions subdued by the absence of bitter and inflammatory appeals to their partisan prejudices, they are prepared to view the issue with more impartiality than were they active participants. Although there are some among us who are still endeavoring to stir up the minds of men to mutiny, the great majority of the people seem to have come to a tacit agreement to bide their time in patience till the answer shall come to their prayers from the East. The Conservatives admit, since "the news from Vermont," that they are hoping almost against hope for the success of the men whom they expect to save Virginia, at least, from universal negro suffrage and negro rule, and for this result they blame the ill-timed, ill-tempered, injudicious and boastful utterances of the extreme Press and fanatical leaders, which have startled the North, and led the unthinking and ignorant masses of the South into excesses of all kinds. The Conservatives of this State are far from believing that the election of Gen. GRANT will ruin the country or overthrow the liberties of the Republic and establish an empire, and I really believe that a very respectable minority of them desire his election as ardently as does the best Republican in the nation. I know that such is the wish of a great many of the thinking men of the State and of the South, who would willingly take their stand on the same platform with LONGSTREET and WICKHAM and BOLLING, but they do not care to subject themselves to the abuse of the Press, to the hootings of the mob, and to being classed as traitors to their race and negro-lovers. The capitalists of the country, the men of business, and all who have property at stake, are very conservative, as is always the case when revolution is threatened. It was so when the politicians led the mob into secession in 1861, despite all the efforts of this great conservative element to prevent the calamity, and it is so now. Those who have "some stake" here are the counselors of peace, but the turbulent mob, which thrives best in troublous times, would rather have war than peace. That class has nothing to lose and everything to gain. They are adventurers who wept when LEE surrendered, because their "occupation was gone;" they have settled at the bottom again, and long for another stirring of the pool that shall bring them once more to the surface. Even people who cannot give a reason for their faith, look upon Gen. GRANT as the savior of the country, and hope for his election. They feel that his administration would be "peace." They know that he can afford to do what SEYMOUR nor any other man, Democrat or Republican, would dare; and from his conduct toward them in the past, they feel that he would pursue a magnanimous course in the future, and not only be just but generous toward the South. It was a wrong thing in Gen. ROSECRANS to endeavor to force LEE, BEAUREGARD and others into a public expression of their private sentiments at the White Sulphur Springs; for no matter how conservative the views of these gentlemen may be, and how greatly some of them may privately desire the election of Gen. GRANT—and were the secrets of their hearts known, I believe such to be the consummation they most devoutly wish—yet a public avowal of such sentiments, they well know, and he, too, ought to have known, would entirely destroy their prestige with the Southern people, who, so far from feeling themselves bound by anything they might say or do, would treat them in the same manner they have LONGSTREET, one of the best and, until he became a Republican, one of the most popular officers in the Confederate army. Had LEE expressed the same sentiments Gen. LONGSTREET publicly declares, Washington College would have few students during the coming session, and his name would be as little respected as that of Gen. SCOTT, in his native State. The Southern leaders cannot yet afford to play the rôle of Curtius, and throw themselves into the yawning chasm, even to save their country; they know that it is impossible to stem the current of popular prejudice against the Yankees just now, and have no desire to become martyrs. It is the Press of the South, and not the Generals and politicians, that forms the common mind of the common people, gives the masses their opinions and guides them to suit its own purposes. The Richmond *Dispatch* has more influence in this State than all of the Generals and politicians who have visited the White Sulphur Springs this season, and to its somewhat altered and more conciliatory tone during the past few weeks, I attribute in a great measure the gradual growth of a better feeling among the parties and factions in this city and throughout the State. There is not a single paper in the State that is not proud to follow where it leads, and as it was the first to raise the cry against carpet-baggers and scalawags, now that it has discarded these offensive terms, and has ceased its bitter denunciation of those who believe the election of Gen. GRANT will be a great national blessing the Press generally has improved its style, and no longer uses the language of the fish market and the brothel. It is to such Southern papers as the *Dispatch*, which have a national reputation, and which exert a wide-spread social as well as political influence, that missions like that self-imposed by Gen. ROSECRANS should be directed, and to these journals all appeals for peace and reconciliation should be made. After the election of GRANT, I believe the Press generally in the South will adopt a sound conservative policy, and use every effort to restore friendly relations between the two sections; and there can be little doubt of its success, for the people will "believe what they read in the papers."

If the news from Maine should confirm the decision of Vermont, good feeling in Virginia will further advance, and we shall hear more "railroad talk" and a great deal less about politics, not only with the Press, but the people. In fact, all thoughts of politics have even now become secondary to the new-born excitement which has sprung up in regard to our several railroad projects. The "Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad" is the favorite child of Richmond's hopes, and the prospects that it will survive the ills of youth, live to maturity and become a blessing to its mother, are at present quite flattering. By this great highway Virginia expects to draw off from Baltimore and the more northern Atlantic cities, a large portion of the trade of the West, and to open up to cultivation the rich lands through which it passes. The route to the Atlantic coast at Norfolk, or some equally eligible point, is nearly three hundred miles shorter than from the Mississippi Valley to New-York, and as the traffic of the world is soon to be revolutionized by the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, we expect to compete with New-York City for that rich commerce, which is destined to make America its great highway in its course to Europe. But New-York need not become jealous of our great expectations. She should rather aid us to fulfill them; for while we will be increasing our own population by hundreds and our wealth by thousands, she will reap a tenfold advantage in both. The growth of our cities cannot injure her; it can only redound to her advantage and prosperity. Our tide-water country, with its early productions, is now in a great measure her nurse, and for years to come our railroads must continue to be her tributaries, and our cities merely way-stations. But while New-York and San Francisco are destined to be the greatest cities in the world, Virginia would like to become one of the richest and greatest States in the Union. But we have other railroad enterprises under way, tapping the West and South, which it is desirable should be pushed forward, and in which the capitalists of New-York have quite as deep an interest as our own people. All of these latter roads will terminate at Norfolk, but their real terminus will be New-York; for, however much people may talk about direct trade with Europe, it is evident to the mind of every thinking man that years of prosperity must intervene before any city upon the Atlantic can contend with New-York for the sceptre of commerce, and that the bulk of the foreign trade of the country must still be conducted through her enterprising merchants. Let, then, the capitalists of Wall-street come up generously to the assistance of all of our infant enterprises, and help us even as we are showing a manful disposition to help ourselves. We have men of energy and capacity at the head of these movements—such as Gen. MAHONE, THOMAS STANHOPE FLOURNOY, Major SUTHERLIN, of Danville, and others—who will not falter or tarry in their efforts until success crowns the great works in which they are engaged.

So soon as the excitement of the election has passed away let the capital of the country turn its attention toward Virginia, and it will find paying investments in her railroad enterprises, in her rich lands and in her inexhaustible mines. Let it invest its bonds here, and insure them against repudiation. So will it secure to itself heavy returns, while it makes labor abundant and remunerative, the people happy and contented, and restores the Union socially as well as politically.

KAPPA.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

The Paterson Race-Meeting—The Programme of Sport.

The popular and newly-revived Paterson Race-Meeting commenced on the old course to-day, and continues over Wednesday and Thursday. The announcement in the Spring that the Passaic County Association, under whose auspices the race meetings had always previously been held, had become defunct, caused a universal feeling of regret and sorrow among turfmen throughout the land; the liberality and excellence of its management, the rich purses offered for competition, and which always attracted the best race-horses in training; and the unequaled facilities of access from all parts of the country which it presented, having united to make the Paterson meeting unprecedentedly popular. This association was also the acknowledged pioneer in the work of turf revival in the North, and led to the organization of the kindred turf associations of Saratoga, Narragansett and the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park. The announcement, therefore, that the race meetings were not to be discontinued, but held in future under different auspices and management, has given the liveliest satisfaction and pleasure in turf circles, and especially among New-Yorkers, with whom this meeting has always been a favorite, owing to its ready, cheap and expeditious means of transit by the trains of the Erie Railroad, which run direct to the course. The new lessees are gentlemen of acknowledged social position, and high standing on the turf, and eminently qualified in every respect to successfully manage their new enterprise. They are Messrs. A. HOPPER, J. HINCHMAN and R. UNDERWOOD; and to the last-named party, who is the popular pool auctioneer, the direction and control of affairs is entrusted. His experience and ability in turf management has been satisfactorily and amply tested, for to his exertions the establishment of the Cincinnati Meeting and the Buckeye Turf Association are to be attributed. The programme of sport which he has announced is one of the best-arranged and most attractive that has ever been given to the public, and is certain to make the meeting brilliantly successful, and attract an immense assemblage of visitors. In order that our readers may be enabled to judge of the various days' respective attractions, we give a brief summary of the sport.

On the first day, to-day, the racing commences with that very exciting and interesting event, a hurdle race, over eight hurdles and two miles; welter weights. Winners of one hurdle race are penalized 7 lbs. extra, and of two or more, 10 lbs. extra; while horses that have started in a hurdle race receive an allowance of 5 lbs. Seven of the best hurdle racers in the country are entered, as will be perceived from the subjoined names: *Lobelia*, the double winner at Chicago and at Saratoga, now in the stable of MCCONNELL & THOMPSON, and certain to run straight; *Starlight*, fresh from his victory at Longueil; *Climax*, so well known for his speed over the flat, and who now makes his first appearance as a hurdle racer; *Harry Booth*, who carried off the hurdle race at Jerome Park last June; *Eagle*, *Remorse* and *Tycoon*, all well-known horses across country. Such a race will prove intensely interesting and result in a close contest. The next race is the Riverside Stake, a sweepstake for two-year olds, one mile, which has eleven entries, comprising Mr. CAMERON's imported fillies, *Inverglass* and *Inverness*; Col. MCDANIELS' two, *Bonnie Lass* and *Ettie Shippen*; Col. BOSWELL's two colts by *Ulverston* and *Oysterman*; Mr. COTTRILL's colt by *Daniel Boone*; Mr. ELWES' *Thunderbolt*; Mr. SITTELL's *Onyx*; Mr. CANNON's colt by *Stoneplover*, and Mr. MCGRATH's *Blarneystone*. Such a field of two-year olds is certain to produce a good race, especially as winners, (in which list both *Inverglass* and *Bonnie Lass* are included,) have a penalty of 5 pounds extra to carry. A mile-heat race finishes up this day's racing, the entries for which had not been received yet.

On the second day, Wednesday, a handicap steeple-chase, always so popular and attractive here, commences the sport. There are seven entries, weighted as follows: *Lobelia*, 5 years, 157 pounds; *Starlight*, 6 years, 150 pounds; *Eagle*, aged, and *Harry Booth*, 5 years, 148 pounds each; *Citadel*, aged, 147 pounds; *Remorse*, 5 years, 144 pounds, and *Tycoon*, aged, 140 pounds. The distance is three miles over the old steeple-chase course. As the riders of these horses are all experienced steeple-chase jockeys, there is no more danger to be apprehended than is sufficient to render the race one of exciting interest to the spectators. Then follows the Passaic Handicap, three miles and a distance, for which twelve out of the seventeen entries have accepted the weights imposed on them by the well-qualified handicapper, Mr. H. P. MCGRATH, of Kentucky. These are *Extra*, 5 years, 110 pounds; *James A. Connolly*, 7 years, 107 pounds; *Stonewall Jackson*, 5 years, 105 pounds; *Onward*, 6 years, and *Aldebaran*, aged, 100 pounds each; *Fanny Cheatham*, 4 years, and *Richard B. Connolly*, 4 years, 95 pounds each; *Bonnie Doon*, 4 years, 85 pounds; *Enchantress*, 5 years; *Harry Booth*, 5 years; *Gilroy*, 5 years; *Abdel-Kader*, 3 years; *Alma*, 4 years, and *Scotia*, each 80 pounds. To select the winner from this lot, thus weighted, is a very difficult matter. Should *Extra* come sound and well to the post, he will be very dangerous, but as he has been so long stopped in his training, we fancy he can hardly be got fit for such a tremendous race as this is certain to be. *James A. Connolly* looks well in, but we doubt if he can give 12 pounds to *Fanny Cheatham*, who, when herself, is a vastly better mare than the public—who judge from her running at Jerome Park and Saratoga, when unfit—give her credit for. *Aldebaran*, who seems turned loose with 100 pounds up, has often shown his ability to go the distance and win, and we think is the most dangerous horse in the race. *Onward*, with the same weight as *Aldebaran*, if he could be induced to run in his old form, and not cut it when looking all over like a winner, would have this race at his mercy, but his uncertain, roguish temper makes it hazardous alike to back him or stand against him. Discarding the light weights, for whom the distance seems too far, we think the winner will turn up in one of the lot above mentioned. A selling race finishes the second day's sport.

Thursday opens with a hurdle race, the entries of which are not made till after the racing of the second day is over. The Jersey Stake for three-year olds, over two miles and a distance, has five entries: *Vauxhall*, *Nemesis*, *Sweet Home*, *Lost Cause* and *Colossus* filly, and from the splendid form shown at Jerome Park by *Nemesis*, we think we need not look further for the winner, *Vauxhall* being her most dangerous opponent. A two-mile-heat purse, yet unentered for, and a selling sweepstakes for two-year olds, finished up the racing of the day and the meeting. Such an admirable programme cannot fail of attracting large attendances. Special trains at a low rate run from the foot of Chambers-street direct to the Course, returning immediately the race is over.

SHARP PRACTICE.

A Wholesale and Ingenious System of Fraud and Forgery.

An interesting case of forgery was brought to light yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, before Justice DOWLING, when Detectives REDFORD and MCCORD, of the Central Office, arraigned WM. M. MARTINE, a lawyer, having an office at No. 76 Nassau-street, and a man of genteel appearance who gave as his name, WM. J. RAE, a commission merchant at No. 30 Broad-street, both being accused of complicity in a series of forgeries. From the statements by the several complainants, yesterday, it appears that RAE called on Thursday last at the office of ORLANDO M. BOGART, a broker doing business at No. 3 Nassau-street, and purchased from him a promissory note made by Messrs. HUST, HELLMERS & VOORHIS, of St. Louis, in favor of GARRETT, CLARK & CO., of Nos. 116 and 118 Church-street, for the sum of $2,985 16, dated June 5, 1868, and made payable on the 4th of December next, in payment of goods received. This transaction was effected on Thursday, as already stated, and the day following Mr. MARTINE appeared at the office of another broker, Mr. H. C. BENNETT, and sold the same promissory note at the rate of ten per cent. discount, although the note had been purchased by RAE on the day previous at the rate of 7 per cent. On Saturday afternoon Mr. MARTINE called at the office of SAMUEL R. JACOBS, doing business as a note broker at No. 1 New-street, and offered a note for $2,985 16 to him for sale, agreeing to accept a discount of 9 per cent., and as Mr. JACOBS ascertained that he could sell the promissory note at a small advance, he accepted the note offered by MARTINE and handed over a check on the Bank of New-York, for the sum of $2,904 20, payable to the order of M. J. REYNOLDS. This note a subsequent examination proved to be a literal copy of the original and genuine note given by the St. Louis firm to their creditors, GARRETT, CLARK & CO., the signature of the promising firm having been neatly counterfeited. A few minutes before 3 o'clock on Saturday RAE, accompanied, as is alleged, by MARTINE, called at the American Exchange Bank, and as RAE was personally acquainted with HENRY W. LANSING, assistant teller in that institution, he made inquiry if "his friend" could not get a check cashed, and as he identified Mr. MARTIN's signature on the back as correct, Mr. LANSING paid over the amount therein called for. Yesterday the facts regarding the forgery were more fully ascertained, and the arrest of the accused made by the detectives.

When the Magistrate came to understand this complicated case he accepted the affidavit made by Mr. JACOBS, and remanded the accused for further examination to-day. Mr. MARTINE stated, in answer to the Magistrate, that he had obtained the note alleged to have been forged from "Mr. REYNOLDS," but he declined to say who Mr. REYNOLDS was or where he could be found. Mr. HELLMER's, of the firm who gave the original note to GARRETT, CLARK & CO., was also in Court, and he pronounced the note purchased by Mr. JACOBS as a forgery, as also one purchased by GARRETT, CLARK & CO., there having been two forged notes discovered already, both so nearly alike that it was scarcely possible to distinguish one from the other. It will thus be seen that the scheme consisted in first purchasing a genuine note from one broker at 7 per cent. discount on the day after disposing of it, and the copies at a discount of ten per cent., which was easily done, the notes being considered genuine, and thus obtaining about $5,800 by the scheme. Both of the accused deny their guilt, and profess to have a good defence. An attempt was, however, made by their counsel and Mr. RAE to bribe the reporters, in order that the above facts should not reach the public eye.

As it is supposed that other forged notes are in the market, the detectives expect that the list of complaints will be greatly increased to-day, and the developments will no doubt be quite interesting.

New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The monthly meeting of this Society was held on Friday evening last, in the Broome-street chapel, WILLIAM W. CORNELL, Esq., in the chair. Reports were read by the pastors in charge of the mission work. Rev. D. L. MARKS, preacher in charge of City Missions, New-York Conference, presented the following summary of work for the past month: Sermons preached, 41; prayer meetings, 55; class meetings, 75; Sunday schools visited, 53; funerals attended, 59; missionary and pastoral visits, 1,225; visits to the sick, 89; families prayed with, 212; baptisms, 6; pages of tracts distributed, 4,000.

Rev. GEORGE HOLLIS, preacher in charge of City Missions, New-York East Conference, reported as follows: Sermons preached, 63; prayer meetings, 60; class meetings, 43; Sunday schools visited, 22; funerals attended, 13; missionary and pastoral visits, 1,554; visits to the sick, 38; families prayed with, 314; baptism, 17; pages of tracts distributed, 3,812.

Rev. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON is to deliver, under the auspices of this Society, his famous lecture, "Daniel in Babylon," on Thursday evening, Oct. 8, in the Academy of Music in this City.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the contract for paving Third-avenue between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, has been rejected by the Comptroller under the resolution forbidding the award of any contracts for paving streets with Belgian pavement.

A resolution appointing THOS. S. LARKIN a City Surveyor was adopted.

A communication was received from the Comptroller inclosing a copy of an ordinance to raise by loan at seven per cent., the sum of $75,000, the same to be applied by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections to the purchase of a burial ground for the pauper population of New-York.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance, and the Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 1 P. M. yesterday, and after receiving an invitation to attend a meeting of the McClellan Legion on Wednesday next, adjourned.

The Phelan Fire—Insurances.

After considerable difficulty and annoyance a list of the insurances has at last been obtained on the stock and building occupied by PHELAN & COLLENDER, as a billiard-table manufactory, on Tenth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, which were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. They are as follows:

On stock—Humboldt, $2,000; Empire City, $2,000; New-Amsterdam, $2,000; Security, $2,000; Yonkers, $2,000; Norwich, Connecticut, $2,500; Hope, of Providence, $2,500; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $2,000; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Firemen's, $2,500; Commonwealth, $3,000; Grocers, $2,000; Exchange, $2,500; Niagara, $2,000; Guardian, $2,000; Mariner's, $2,000; Sterling, $2,000; Bowery, $2,500. Total, $40,000.

On Thirty-sixth-street building—Niagara, $2,000; United States, of Baltimore, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Lenox, $2,500; State, of Jersey City, $2,500; Mechanics', of Brooklyn, $2,000; People's, $2,500; People's Mutual, of Newark, $2,500; Importers and Traders', $2,000. Total, $21,000.

On Thirty-seventh-street building—Williamsburg City, $2,500; Citizens', $2,500; Union, of Baltimore, $2,500; Norwalk, of Connecticut, $1,500; Beekman, $1,000; Relief, $3,000; Hamilton, $1,000; Albany City, $2,500; United States, of Baltimore, $2,500; New-York, $2,500. Total, $21,500.

On Machinery—Metropolitan, $2,750; Star, $2,750. Total, $5,500.

Sales of Real Estate in Bankruptcy.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY sold Saturday, Sept. 12, at public auction the following property in bankruptcy:

Lot No. 1—The Lyle farm, containing upward of 103 acres, in town of Alleghany, in the County of Venango, in the State of Pennsylvania, sold for $25,500. Lot No. 2—Five undivided sixteenth parts of the White farm, containing about 70 acres situated in Harmony township, in said Venango County, sold for $2,000. Lot No. 3—One undivided sixth part of the Guild farm, containing about 145 acres, situated in said Harmony township, sold for $2,000. Lot No. 4—One undivided half of a strip of seven acres on the north side of the H. F. Stowell farm, situated in said Alleghany Township, sold for $2,000. Lot No. 5—A lot of land, less than one acre, situated in the town of Cornplanter, in said Venango County, sold for $25. Lot No. 6—A lot of land, sixty feet square, with frame house thereon, situate on the east side of Washington-street, sixty-four feet north from Sine-street, in Titusville, Crawford County, Penn., sold for $2,500. Lot No. 7—8,694 shares National Oil Company of New-York, $5 each, sold for $2 75 per share. Lot No. 8—19,234 shares Hudson River Petroleum Company, $10 each, sold for 25 cents per share. Lot No. 9—500 shares Webster Petroleum Company, $5 each, sold for $5 per share. Lot No. 10—All the right, title and interest obtained through a judgment in the Supreme Court for $53,373, sold for $10,000. Lot 11—A contract in a certain lease on property on East Hickory Creek and Cherry Run in Venango County, Penn., sold for $50. Lot 12—A contract for the conveyance of the Shaw farm Cornplanter Township, Venango County, Penn., sold for $25. Two judgments, one $4,571 75, and the other $4,925 98, assigned March 27, 1868, sold for together $1,000.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

DARING THEFT.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, aged 21, entered the store of THOMAS S. ROBINSON, at No. 152 Bowery, yesterday morning, at an early hour, and appropriated six pair of pantaloons and seven jackets, valued at $160. TAYLOR then attempted to escape with his plunder, but was noticed and pursued by Officer HILDENBRAND, of the Fourteenth Precinct. TAYLOR then tried to check the pursuit, but the officer kept on and arrested the fugitive after a sharp chase of two or three blocks. The prisoner was held for trial by the Magistrate.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

PURCHASED EXPERIENCE.

Thursday night last, about midnight, JOHN H. LEWIS, of No. 16 Grand-street, while walking in Broadway, encountered one ALICE BROWN, a colored woman, who persuaded him to accompany her to No. 37 Thompson-street. Upon emerging again to the street, he found that the visit had cost him $100, which had been stolen from the pocket of his coat. He therefore caused ALICE and one EMMA BROWN, who was in the next room while he was in the company of ALICE, to be arrested and charged with the larceny. The prisoners, on examination, were committed in default of $5 000 bail each for trial at the General Sessions.

RESCUED HORSES.

ARCHIBALD H. CAMPBELL, in behalf of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, yesterday, penetrated to the stable attached to the coal-yard of SIMEON GUTTMAN, corner of Seventh-avenue and Sixteenth-street, where he found six horses, and all of them afflicted with running sores to such an extent that they were unfit for use, and created a most offensive stench in the neighborhood. Mr. CAMPBELL made oath to these statements, and also that GUTTMAN was in the habit of using these horses in delivering coal, and a warrant was issued and the accused arrested. He denied all the charges and gave bail for his appearance at the Special Sessions.

A FEELING NURSE.

BESSIE BUTTERBY, young and rather handsome, was engaged as a nurse for Mrs. MARGARET MORRIS, No. 15 Amity-street. After one of her ministrations to her patient she disappeared without giving warning or explanation, and $30, which had been under the sick woman's pillow, went away at the same time. BESSIE being found and arrested, was very emphatic in protestations of her innocence, but she was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

THE CANAL-STREET AFFRAY.

TIMOTHY MURPHY was committed without bail to await the result of the wounds he inflicted Saturday night upon ROBERT WATSON, full details of which have already been published. Dr. WAINWRIGHT, house surgeon of the City Hospital, yesterday gave a certificate that the wounded man will probably not recover.

A SNEAK THIEF.

PHILIP A. BACHE, jeweler, No. 298 Bleecker-street, yesterday afternoon hearing a noise behind his counter rushed down in time to seize THOMAS FAY, a rough street boy. FAY fought desperately for his freedom, but a citizen going to BACHE's assistance the boy was secured and taken to Court, where a complaint for attempted grand larceny was made against him, and he was committed in default of $2,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions. The boy explained his presence behind the counter by saying he was after his hat which another boy had "chucked in."

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A WRECK.

MATTHEW EAGLESTON, born 21 years ago in Richmond, Va., and borne thus soon, by contrary winds, to the slums of Baxter-street, was caught in the act of rifling the till of SOPHIA KABBEL, No. 105½ Essex-street, which, at the moment, contained $48. Missing this great prize, as he had every other in life, he was himself a prize for a policeman. Being arraigned he could only plead extreme destitution as an excuse for his grave offence. He was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OPENING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public schools of this City were opened yesterday. They have been thoroughly renovated and cleaned during the Summer vacation, which has lasted seven weeks. The new Twelfth Ward Grammar School, in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, near the Third-avenue, and the new Twenty-second Ward Grammar School, in Fifty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, were thrown open for the first time, and called forth expressions of admiration from all who visited them. A full description of them was published in the TIMES, Sunday. Teachers and scholars settle down to their work refreshed and reinvigorated by their season of relaxation.

THE MASTER MASONS.—The master masons held a meeting at No. 51 Liberty-street yesterday, Mr. JOHN T. CONOVER in the chair. Mr. TOSTEVIN stated that nearly all of the master masons were at work and doing well. The men themselves were satisfied and making money. He thought it would be a good plan to increase the number of bricklayers by renting twelve lots and putting boys to work in raising walls, under the superintendence of a foreman. By this means 150 to 200 bricklayers could be added to the force every six months at an expense of not more than $10,000. After some remarks by Mr. ROSS, the meeting adjourned to Friday.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Sunday night, as JOHN J. MCBRIDE, a resident of Buffalo, was crossing the City Hall Park, he was stopped by a young man, who induced him to go to a disrespectable oyster saloon on the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, kept by DANIEL CONNELL. The two men entered a private room, when the unknown produced a revolver and demanded MCBRIDE's money, who immediately handed over $8. The highwayman then escaped, as the Police did not get information soon enough to effect his arrest.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—Yesterday morning LEWIS W. CASWELL, a respectably connected lad, employed in the Nassau-street Post Office, was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner OSBORN, charged with having, on Thursday last, opened a letter addressed to H. T. HELMBOLD, of Broadway, and appropriated the money contained therein to his own use. He waived an examination and furnished bail to answer.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR.—The Westchester County Fair will be held at White Plains on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 22d and 23d instant. Hon. HORACE GREELEY will make the annual address before the Society, of which WARREN LELAND is President. There will be from 250 to 300 horses on exhibition, and there will be trials of speed every day. Premiums amounting to $2,744 will be distributed. WESTON, the pedestrian, walks each day while the Fair continues.

PERSONAL.—Major-Gen. Kilpatrick, U. S. A.; W. D. Farrand, Lima; Judge James Mills, Montana; Gov. Parsons, Alabama; Thomas Gillespie, England; Gen. Bryant, Texas, and Col. T. A. Purcel, Tenth Regiment Queen's Guards, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BRIEF ITEMS.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the cellar of the new building on the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, and was removed to the Morgue. The deceased evidently fell into the cellar in the dark....ANDREW MCMANUS, aged 12, of No. 15 Rector-street, fell in West-street and was run over by car No. 23, of the Belt Line, and sustained severe injuries....MICHAEL CUMMINGS was discovered yesterday at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street sick with ship fever, and sent to the Ward's Island Emigrants' Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in Brooklyn last week amounted to 281, being a decrease of 12 from the record of the previous week. Of this number 117 were under one year old, and 68 were in their second year. The diseases causing the most desolation were as follows: Cholera infantum, 57; diarrhœa, 22; convulsions, 21; consumption, 28. The deaths in the wards respectively are thus reported:

Wards.	Deaths.	Wards.	Deaths.
I.	3	XII.	21
II.	5	XIII.	10
III.	4	XIV.	12
IV.	11	XV.	9
V.	20	XVI.	42
VI.	16	XVII.	7
VII.	8	XVIII.	10
VIII.	17	XIX.	12
IX.	30	XX.	7
X.	16		
XI.	21	Total.	281

THE OLD JACKSON FERRY.—In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, Alderman CLANCY presented a petition from the citizens of the Fifth Ward, setting forth that the ferry between the foot of Hudson-avenue and Gouverneur-street, New-York, had been stopped since May last, causing great inconvenience to the citizens residing in that section, and they pray that measures be taken to compel the Ferry Company to resume their regular trips. The subject was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

THE FURMAN-STREET WALL.—From a communication addressed by the Street Commissioner to the Board of Aldermen yesterday, it appears that there is imminent danger of the wall in Furman-street caving in, or rather caving out, much to the peril of the property on the lower side of Columbia street. The matter was referred to an appropriate committee.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE LATE EDWIN A. STEVENS.—The funeral of the late EDWIN A. STEVENS will take place on Wednesday next. The remains of the deceased are first to be conveyed to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, corner of Hudson and Third streets, Hoboken, where the funeral services will be recited by Bishop ODENHEIMER. The funeral procession, in which the civil and military authorities of Hoboken will form part, is to take place at 1 o'clock. It is expected there will be a large attendance on the occasion. In accordance with a wish of the deceased, the coffin will be made of locust wood.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY IN HUDSON AND HOBOKEN CITIES.—A dozen persons were brought before Judge ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, yesterday morning, on charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and fined $2 each. About an equal number were brought before Judge POPE, of Hoboken, for similar offences, and fined in sums varying from $5 to $20, amounting in the aggregate to $85. Monday last the fines amounted to $100, and on the Monday previous they reached $120; so that there has been a gradual decrease within the past few weeks.

MAN KILLED.—A man named MARTIN STAPLETON, 30 years of age, slater by trade, was killed about 4 P. M. yesterday by falling off the roof of a house corner of Grove and Montgomery streets, Jersey City. The deceased was slating the roof at the time of the accident. He was in the employment of CHAS. H. PUMMELL, No. 258 Grand-street, Jersey City. He resided in New-York and was unmarried.

INQUESTS.—Mr. Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, held three inquests yesterday: on the body of JOHN DUANE, killed on the Morris and Essex Railroad; on the body of SAMUEL BERGEN, drowned near the Morris and Essex Railroad trestle works, and on the body of CALEB FORNI, drowned in the Hackensack River. A verdict of accidental death was recorded in each case.

ROBBERY.—A man named JAMES FARLEY was arrested at Jersey City, on Sunday, on a charge of having stolen a $20 bill from the trunk of ROBERT ARBUCKEL, No. 416 South Eighth-street. He was also charged with assault and battery. The prisoner was detained in custody.

IDENTIFIED.—The man killed on the Erie Railroad, Friday night last, is a Mr. HENRY TEHMER, who resided at No. 91 Essex-street, New-York. An inquest on the body has already commenced; but up to this no evidence has been adduced to show that he had been foully dealt with.

FRACAS.—A fireman, named PETER FRELIGH, a resident of Brooklyn, was charged yesterday morning before Judge POPE, of Hoboken, with having assaulted the Captain of a Bremen steamship. The fracas having taken place off Sandy Hook, the Judge had no jurisdiction, and discharged the prisoner.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The Fourth Ward Republicans of Jersey City held a meeting last evening at the Catholic Institute. Addresses were delivered by SOCRATES TUTTLE, of Paterson, and JOHN Y. FOSTER, of Newark.

SWINDLING.—Judge WHITE, of Hoboken, issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of ERNEST SCHRACHENBERGH, who is charged with having swindled, on the 18th of August last, $78 from CHAS. MEISEGAST. The accused has been arrested.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Nos.
30—Spalding vs. Calkins.
39—Atwater vs. Lovett.
47—Jackson vs. Jackson.
50—Bruen Manuf'g. Co. vs. Bruen.
57—Schlessinger et al. vs. Barr.
62—Same vs. Same.
71—Simer et al. vs. Simpson et al.
73—Baldwin et al. vs. Crane.
8—Stobo vs. Kernoshan.
83—Glass vs. Meyer.
86—Mangan vs. Slavin.
97—Gebhart vs. Gebhart.

Nos.
100—Tweedy et al. vs. Clark.
101—Webber vs. Webber.
109—Wilson vs. Voorhies, Jr.
110—Same vs. Same.
127—Brett et al. vs. Van Voorhees.
128—Van Voorhees vs. Van Arsdale.
138—Atkinson vs. Hanson.
156—Bunze vs. John, &c.
173—Russel vs. Arch. Iron Works
183—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
190—Cronin vs. Clarke.
1—Easton vs. Easton.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Jones, J.

Naturalizations at 11 A. M.; motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Motions will be heard at 10½ A. M.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
115—Schnittler vs. Schrankler.
116—Baldwin vs. Rosenberg.
—— Smythe vs. Kinney.
—— Mettnacht vs. Terwilleger.
—— Raedle vs. Henry.
—— Masker vs. Braunsdorf.
—— Pugh vs. Colligan.
—— Edwards vs. Ware.
—— Gerke vs. Skehan.
135—Flesche vs. Speckhardt.
136—Hayes vs. Precht.
137—Martineaux vs. Levy.
138—Kurschidt vs. Keep.
139—Lewis vs. Hass.

Nos.
140—Hall vs. Gregory.
141—Willis vs. Packer.
142—Kurzman vs. Harris.
143—Thompson vs. Gurley.
144—McNulty vs. O'Neal.
—— Same vs. Same.
145—Cox vs. Bozman.
146—Godeffroy vs. Walthers.
148—Lewis vs. Woodhead.
149—Same vs. Same.
150—Same vs. Same.
151—Moffat vs. Hart.
152—Laffrey vs. Hart.
153—Churchill vs. Hart.
154—Slayter vs. Wilson.
155—Bettinger vs. Tillman.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WILL—CONSTRUCTION—CHARITABLE USES.

Obby R. Loring, et al., infants, by next friend, vs. Levi H. Marsh, et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.

Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court: This is an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. The bill is filed by the complainants, as heirs at law and next of kin, to Abigal Loring, their grandmother, against the executor and others, to set aside certain trusts in her will as void, and claiming a portion of the estate. The will bears date the 19th October, 1858. She had, at the time, a son and two daughters living, for each of whom she made provisions out of her estate. On the 14th of July, the following year, one of the daughters having died, she made a codicil to her will, directing the portion of this deceased daughter to be divided equally between the son and daughter, surviving. Neither in the will or codicil, was any provision made for the children of her son. The son died on the 6th of April, 1862, during the lifetime of the testator, leaving the three complainants his sole heirs-at-law; and on the 8th November of the same year, the testator died. The first question in the case arises on the following provision of a statute of the State of Massachusetts: "When any testator shall omit to provide in his will for any of his children, or for the issue of any deceased child, they shall take the same share of his estate, both real and personal, that they would have been entitled to if he had died intestate, unless it shall have been provided for by the testator in his lifetime, or unless it shall appear that such omission was intentional, and not occasioned by any accident or mistake." As it is admitted that no provision was made by the testatrix in her lifetime for the issue of the deceased son, the question turns on the remaining clause of the statute; and, so far as regards an examination of it with reference to the terms of the will, depends on facts, which may be stated as follows: At the date of the will, in which a life estate was given to the son, his children were living, but were not noticed therein by the testatrix, nor in the codicil of the 14th July, the year following, in which the life income of the son was increased. There is, therefore, an entire omission to make any provision for the issue, or even to notice them in the will, which brings the complainants directly within the enacting clause of this statute, and entitles them to a share of the estate, the same as if the testatrix had died intestate, unless, in the language of the act, "it shall appear that such omission was intentional, and not occasioned by any accident or mistake." Whether or not the omission was intentional or by mistake, may be ascertained from a careful perusal of the terms of the will, or by parol. This is the settled construction of the statute by several decisions in the courts of Massachusetts, where, it is said, that whenever it appears the testator has, through forgetfulness or mistake, omitted to bestow anything upon the child or grandchild, the Legislature intended to effect that which is highly reasonable to believe, but for such forgetfulness he would himself have done. And, speaking of an examination of the will as bearing upon the subject, it is observed that whenever it may fairly be presumed from the sense of the will, or from any clause in it, that the testator intentionally omitted to give a legacy, or make a devise to a child or grandchild, (whose parent is dead,) the Court will not interfere. In the present case, it is claimed that by a perusal of the will, or by the parol proof, or both, it satisfactorily appears that the omission by the testatrix was intentional, so as to cut off the grandchildren, the complainants. The grounds upon which this is urged on the part of the defendants are: 1. That the grandchildren were living, at the time of the execution of the will, and of the codicil, as was also their father, for whom particular provision was made out of the estate. It is insisted that the testatrix, in settling upon the portion thus devised to the father, on both of these occasions, must have had present to her mind the grandchildren. That it is not natural or reasonable to suppose she could, on each of them, have deliberately and solemnly made provision for the father, without taking into consideration the state and condition of his family, which then consisted of his wife and the three grandchildren, and, in confirmation of this view, cases are referred to where the gift was to the grandchildren, omitting the parent, and the mere statement in the will that the grandchildren were the children of the son or daughter omitted, was held conclusive that the son or daughter was not forgotten, but intentionally omitted—such as a gift "the children of her son Edward"—or "to grandchildren of his daughter Sarah," (3 Mass. R., 17 Church *vs.* Kirker, 2 ib., 570; Wild *vs.* Brown, 14 ib., 347; Wilder *vs.* Cross.) 2. The studied exclusion of the grandchildren then living, by limiting the provision made for the father to a life estate, and at his death giving it over to charitable uses, and repeating the same limitation in the following year on the execution of the codicil. In view of these circumstances, and this posture of the case, it is insisted that the testatrix must have had called to her mind the children of the son, and also the further fact, that in the ordinary course of nature, the children, or some of them, would survive the father, notwithstanding all which she limited the provision for the father to a life estate, and devised the remainder over from the children. It has been argued that the time to which the question of omission has reference, is the time of Mrs. Loring's decease. This, in a general sense, may be true, because, till then, it was possible for her to make provision in a codicil, or by a new will, for the grandchildren. It could not, therefore, be absolutely known before her decease that such provision would not be made. But, whether the omission was intentional, or by mistake, is not confined to this period; on the contrary, when the question is answered from a perusal of the will, it is necessarily limited to the time of its execution. And, even when it depends on oral proof, that proof is received for the purpose of ascertaining the mind of the testatrix at the same period. For it is the state of her mind at the time of the execution, generally speaking, that is to be looked to, in the contemplation of the statute, with a view to determine whether the omission was intentional, or by mistake. This case has been likened, in the argument, to that of a child born after the making of the will, because the grandchildren only became the issue of a deceased son after the death of their father, and which occurred subsequent to the execution of the will and codicil. Whether this be so or not cannot change the aspect of the case, or the principles that must govern it. Undoubtedly, in the case of a son born after the making of the will, and before the death of the father, the omission to provide for him cannot be known till the death of the father, for, till then, it was competent for him to make the suitable provision. This was the case of Bancroft *vs.* Jones, (3 Gray, 367.) But even in that case it was conceded to be competent for the adverse party to prove that the omission was intentional, and evidence was received and examined on the point. It was held to be insufficient for the purpose. But, in the case of Prentiss *vs.* Prentiss, (11 Allen, 47,) it was held that a child born after the will, and before the decease of the father, was intentionally omitted, as appeared plainly on the face of the instrument. It is, doubtless, more difficult to establish that the omission was intentional, in the case of children born after the will, than if born before, and living at its date. But it would seem from the course of decisions that this is the only distinction, if it be one, in the statute. Our conclusion on this branch of the case is, that upon a perusal of the provisions of the will, regard being had to the course of decision under the statute in the Courts of the State, it sufficiently appears, especially in connection with the oral proof, the omission to provide for the issue of the deceased son in the will was intentional, and not by accident or mistake. The next question in the case is, whether or not the power conferred by the testatrix upon the trustees, L. H. Marsh and L. E. Guild, to appoint three or more persons to designate the objects of her charities under the will, has been legally executed. The will provided that, upon the decease of all the children of the testatrix, the trust fund was to be disposed of as follows: The said Marsh and Guild, or their successors, as trustees, shall select and appoint three or more gentlemen, who shall be informed of the facts by the trustees, and shall determine how, by the payments to permanently established and incorporated charitable institutions, her wish to benefit the poor will be best carried into effect, and her gift may be made most productive of benefit to the poor, &c. Guild, one of the trustees, died on the 16th of July, 1862, and the committee of three persons were appointed by Marsh, the survivor, and who have designated the institutions, as directed by the will, who were to receive the charitable gifts of the testatrix. It is insisted on the part of the complainants, that the power of appointment is a naked authority to appoint persons who were to act for the testatrix in choosing the objects of her bounty, and to make known to them such facts as the two trustees should deem proper to guide or influence them in the selection; that it was a personal power which looked to the merit and qualification of the individuals for the discharge of the particular duty; and that being a naked power, the survivor was incompetent to execute it. If the premises are well founded, the conclusion is undeniable. (10 Peters, 564; 2 Story's Eq., section 1,062, and cases.) We are satisfied however, that this is a mistaken view of the authority conferred on the trustees. They were invested with the whole of the legal estate, and were to hold the same in trust to "manage, invest and reinvest the same according to their best discretion," and pay over the income to the three children of the testatrix during their lives; and on their decease, the said Marsh and Gould, or their successors, as trustees, shall select and appoint the three persons, &c., and thereupon the said trust fund shall be disposed of and paid over in accordance with the determination of the said persons, as certified by them in writing. And then direction is given in the will to the trustees to sell and convey any and all of the real estate which may be in their hands, at their discretion, for the benefit of the charities. Now, it is quite clear, from this reference to the will, that the trust conferred upon Marsh and Guild could not have been intended as a personal trust looking to the fitness of the donees of the power, as it is conferred upon them and their successors; and, as the execution of the trust for charitable uses was postponed by the terms of the will until after the decease of the three children of the testatrix, it was natural and reasonable to have supposed that it would not take place in the lifetime of the trustees named, but would descend to their successors. But what is more decisive of the question is, that inasmuch as the trustees are invested with the legal estate, in order to enable them to discharge the various trusts declared, it is well settled that the power conferred is a power coupled with an interest, which survives on the death of one of them, and may be executed by the survivor. (See the authorities above referred to.) It is not necessary that the trustees should have a personal interest in the trust. It is the possession of the legal estate, or a right *virtute officii* in the subject over which the power is to be exercised, that makes an interest, which, when coupled with the power, the latter survives. A trust, therefore, will survive when in no way beneficial to the trustee. We have said the trustees were invested with the legal estate for the purpose of enabling them to perform the various trusts devolved, such as managing the estate, vesting and reinvesting the funds belonging to it, paying over the income to the children during their lives, converting the real estate into personal, and, among others, the selection and appointment of the committee of gentlemen who were to designate the donees of the charity. This was one of the incidental trusts or duties devolved upon them by the testatrix as trustees of the estate, upon whom she had conferred such large powers over it, and which, on the death of Guild, survived with the other trusts to the co-trustee. No well-grounded distinction can be made between these trusts. If the power survives as to one of them, it survives as to all, as it is apparent on the face of the will that the trustees were to act in the same capacity in the execution of all of them. As it respects this devise to charitable institutions, there can be no doubt upon the law of Massachusetts as habitually administered in her courts, but that the objects of the bounty are made sufficiently certain by the mode pointed out in the will; and, as the question is to be determined by the local law of the State, there is an end of the objection.

Decree below affirmed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 14.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the petition of Francis Freittner; application for reference granted.

Marx Levy *vs.* Martin Kraft; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

McIntyre *vs.* Campbell et al.; motion for judgment granted.

Von Hofe *vs.* Phippany; the defendant may answer in five days on payment of $7 costs—judgment to stand as security; cause to be referred if plaintiff so elect, in which case it is referred, &c.

Ettinger *vs.* Babcock et al.; motion denied, without costs, with leave to apply on the merits.

Lemercier *vs.* Bleha; defendant may answer in five days on payment of $5 costs; judgment, &c., to stand as security; cause to be referred if plaintiff so elect, in which event it is referred, &c.

In the matter of the petition of Chas. Curtis *vs.* Wm. F. Browne; attachment allowed; bailable in $500.

By Judge Barnard.

The Union Paper Collar Company *vs.* E. E. Mack et al.; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 14.

By Judge Jones.

Rebecca Gray, Administratrix, &c., *vs.* The National Steam Navigation Company; motion granted.

Michael Welsh *vs.* Henry Hulseberg; complaint dismissed with costs, and $10 costs of this motion.

In the matter of the application of Joseph Cohen for the appointment of a guardian; motion granted.

Richard Ralph *vs.* Russell Saye et al.; motion granted.

Ferdinand A. Locht *vs.* Julius Vultee; motion for judgment granted and reference ordered.

Thomas J. Halligan *vs.* Samuel Shapter; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barrett.

The Commercial Bank of Cincinnati *vs.* Horace B. Tebbetts; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Henry Davenkosen *vs.* Jas. O'Brien; undertaking approved.

Bryan Donohue *vs.* The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.; the findings settled. Let an engrossed copy be handed up.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

There was a lengthy session of this Court yesterday, and an unusually large calendar was disposed of. Mr. Robert C. Hutchings appeared as the prosecuting officer. The following were the principal cases:

THE CHICAGO FALSE PRETENCE CASE—A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

In the TIMES of late mention has been repeatedly made of the case of Moses E. Ludington, a Chicago merchant, who was arrested recently in that city by New-York officers, and brought here, to answer an indictment found against him for having obtained large bills of goods from various dealers of this City by means of false pretences as to financial soundness. On Friday last Ex-Judge Stuart, the prisoner's counsel, moved for his discharge upon two grounds, viz.: 1. That he had been kidnapped from the City of Chicago, while in possession of the United States Marshal, who held him by authority and warrants issued in certain civil suits then pending against him (Ludington) for the recovery of the value of the goods referred to. 2. The indictment was grossly defective, in that the crime alleged against the prisoner was not therein fully and particularly set forth.

Yesterday morning Judge RUSSEL rendered his decision in the matter as follows:

The defendant was indicted in this Court on the 10th of July, 1868, on the complaint of Hall, Ingersoll, Wright, Tefft & Smith, copartners in business in the City of New-York, for obtaining goods to the amount of $3,156 54 by false pretences and representations made to said firm, with the intent to cheat and defraud said firm. That on said indictment a requisition was obtained from the Executive of the State of New-York on the Governor of the State of Illinois, asking that the said defendant, who was then and up to the time of his arrest a resident of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, be delivered over to the officer named in said requisition, to answer said indictment. That the said Governor of the State of Illinois, in accordance with said request, issued his warrant for the arrest of said defendant, and the said defendant was arrested in Chicago, forcibly brought to this City and committed by this Court without bail. An application is made for his discharge, on the ground that at the time of his arrest, by means of said requisition, he was in the actual custody of the Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, and arrested on several writs of *capias ad respondendum*, issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, amounting to about $28,000; that one of the writs under which the defendant was arrested and held by the United States Marshal was prosecuted out of the Circuit Court of the United States by the complainants in this indictment, on the 13th of June, 1868, to recover the amount of money stated in the indictments as being due to them for the goods mentioned therein, and which the defendant, as is alleged, fraudulently obtained from said firm; that the said defendant, being unable to give bail in the several amounts required by said writs to the Marshal, was in his actual custody at the time he was arrested under said requisition. These statements are verified on the part of the defendant, and are not denied on the part of the prosecution. The defendant being in the actual custody of the Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, under the several writs named, could not be legally taken out of the custody of said Marshal until those suits were countermanded or discharged. The arrest of this defendant under the requisition being illegal and void, the defendant is discharged, and the Clerk will enter an order accordingly.

The decision had just been rendered when a United States Marshal from Illinois seized Mr. Ludington, and claimed him as a prisoner. Almost at the same instant a Deputy Sheriff also laid hands upon Mr. Ludington, and informed him that he was arrested by virtue of warrants issued in certain civil suits instituted in this City by the same parties who had prosecuted him in Chicago, and had there forced him into bankruptcy. Then followed a scene of indescribable excitement, each officer endeavoring to wrest the man from the possession of the other, and all the while advancing to the doorway of the Court-room. The spectator's benches were quickly depleted, and the occupants crowded about the parties, expressing sympathy with one or other of them, and, in several instances, actually joining the contestants in their struggle. The conflict continued until the parties had reached the stoop of the building opening into the City Hall Park, when the Deputy Sheriffs were reinforced, and then they succeeded in bearing their prisoner to the Sheriff's office, the United States Marshal accompanying them, and holding fast to the prisoner's arm. The United States District-Attorney and the State District-Attorney were immediately sent for, and after some warm discussion between the parties, it was resolved that both the rival officers should continue to hold the prisoner, until the settlement of the question of authority by the Court. Ex-Judge Stewart then appeared at the Supreme Court and applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was at once issued, and made returnable for this morning at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

William Johnston and William Burke, jointly indicted for grand larceny, in stealing a lot of lead pipe and a brass cock, valued at $50, from Alpheus Wolfe, No. 446 Broadway, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and were remanded for sentence.

Louis Lovett and William Livingston, two lads, 14 and 15 years of age, pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, at the premises of Frederick Bull, No. 246 West Twenty-first-street. They gained access to the dwelling by forcing open the grating on the sidewalk leading to the cellar. The prisoners were each sent to the House of Refuge.

James E. Tighe and James Morgan, two young men, pleaded guilty of picking the pocket of Mr. Edward D. Cope, of No. 14 Irving-place, of his pocket-book, containing $58, while in a Broadway stage, on the 10th of July last. They were remanded for sentence.

Joseph Acker was tried and convicted of grand larceny, in burglariously entering the dwelling-house of David T. Valentine, Esq., No. 106 East Twenty-fifth-street, on the 15th of August last, and stealing wearing apparel therefrom to the value of $900. He was sentenced to State Prison for five years.

Charles Devlin, Samuel Webster and William Wilson severally pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, in entering the unoccupied dwelling-house of George J. Haydock, No. 31 East Thirtieth-street, on the 14th of August last, and stealing wearing apparel to the value of $2,000. Devlin and Webster were each sentenced to the State Prison for the term of five years. Wilson was remanded until next week.

James Cox pleaded guilty of stealing a cast-iron plate, value of $75, from Adam Weber, No. 191 East Broadway, and was sentenced to Penitentiary six months.

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 14, 1868.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C...	114	67	Pacific Mail........	103¾
165,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s, R. '62........	108⅝	100	do..........s30	103⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '62........	113⅝	100	do..........	103⅝
46,000	5-20s, C, '64........	109⅞	5	Del. & Hud. Canal	129½
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R. '65........	108⅝	25	do	130
15,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new........	109	25	Adams Ex..........	49¾
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '68.	109⅛	100	Mer. Union Ex..........	23
10,000	do........Small	109⅛	400	do..........s10	23
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R........	104⅝	200	do....bet. call	23
35,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C........	105	200	do..........b30	23¾
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s., new........	68½	100	U. S. Ex. Co..b. c.	45
2,000	do........	68⅝	900	N. Y. C. R.	124
55,000	do....bet. call	68⅝	10	do..........	124⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c 2d call........	69½	100	do......2d call	123⅞
10,000	N. C. 6s, x-c........	73¾	500	Erie R..........	46⅛
7,000	do......2d call	73⅝	900	Reading R..........	90⅛
7,000	Missouri St. 6s..	92¾	400	do	90⅜
6,000	N. Car. St. 6s. new........	72¾	100	do..........b30	90⅜
5,000	Cal. 7s........	134	50	Mich. S. & N. I........	83½
4,000	Erie 3d Mort	95	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	92
25,000	C. & N. W. con. conv. B........	92½	100	do......2d call	92¼
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	98½	50	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	80
1,000	Peninsula 1st M.	89½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	86⅝
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 Con........	96½	200	Clev. & Tol. R......	101⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. 10s. Equipt. bds....	103	200	do..........	101⅛
17,000	C. Cin. & Ind. C. 1st M........	78	200	do......2d call	101⅛
1,000	Mar. 1st.. new....	15	200	Chic. & R. I........	101⅛
500	Mich. So. 2d M...	95	100	Mil. & St. P.	92
25	Phœnix Bank........	107½	100	Tol., W. & W	62
200	Quicksilver.bet call	20½	100	do..........	61⅞
			400	do..........	61⅞
			400	do..........	61⅞
			100	Tol., W. & W. Prf.	75
			200	P., F. W. & C......	107⅞
			200	do..........	107⅞
			150	Alt. & T. H. R....	43
			16	Chi. & Alton........	155
			50	do..........	157
			100	H. & St. J. R. Pf..	80
			100	Morris & Es........	64
			12	Dubuque & S.C. ...	99
			250	Dubuque & S.C. Pf.	92⅝

SECOND BOARD—12¼ P. M.

$10,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '65........	108⅜	300	Adams Ex........	50¼
7,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C., '65........	111½	100	do..........	50⅛
3,000	5-20s, C, '65 new........	109⅛	100	do..........	50⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s., 10-40s., C........	104½	100	do..........	50⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '62........	113⅝	100	U. S. Ex..........	47
3,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64........	109⅝	100	do..........	47⅛
70,000	5-20s, C, '67....	108⅞	600	N. Y. Cen R......	124⅜
10,000	5-20s, C, '68....	109	200	do..........	124⅛
3,000	Vir. 6s. new	54½	100	Hud. R. R....b. c.	139
8,000	do..........	54	600	Reading R..........	90⅛
5,000	N. Car. 6s, new	72	200	do..........	89⅞
30,000	Tenn St 6s. new, bet. call........	68⅝	200	do......2d call	90
1,000	Tenn. 6s ex. c.	69	200	M. S. & N. I........	83⅝
5,000	Tol. & W. E. Bs..	74	20	Ill. Cen. R........	144¾
5,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M..	78½	100	H. & St. J. R......	87
25	Phenix Bank........	107½	20	Chi. & R. I........	101⅜
200	Canton Co........	46	100	do..........	101⅜
10	Del. & Hud. C....	130	200	M. & St. P. R......	93
100	Pacific Mail........	104⅛	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	93
30	do..........	104¼	100	do..........	93⅜
100	Mariposa Pr......	10	100	do..........b10	93⅝
250	Mer. U. Ex........	24	1100	Tol., W. & W......	62½
500	do..........s10	23⅞	400	do..........b10	62⅞
20	Amer. Ex..........	47	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf..	76
			100	P., Ft. W. & C....	108
			200	Alt. & T. H	44
			100	do..........	44⅛
			500	Alt. & T. H. Pf....	65⅜
			100	do..........	65⅜
			100	Bost., H. & E......	22⅝
			100	New-Jer. Cen....	124

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

40	American Ex......	44	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	93
300	Mer. U. Ex........	22¾	100	do..........	91⅞
100	Canton Co........	45⅞	200	P., F. W. & C......	107⅞
100	Adams Ex........	49¼	100	Ohio & M. R......	28⅝
50	U. S. Ex..........	45¼	100	M. So. & N. I......	83⅝
200	Pac. Mail..........	103⅝	300	Clev. & Pitts......	86
100	West. U. Tel......	34	400	do..........	86⅛
200	N. Y. Cen..........	123⅝	400	do..........	86⅛
800	Erie R..........	46	200	Clev. & Tol........	101⅞
500	do..........	46⅛	200	do..........	101⅛
1200	do..........	46¼	500	Chic., R. I. & P....	101⅛
800	Reading R........	90⅛	500	do..........	101⅛
1400	Tol. W. & W......	62	500	do..........	101⅛
300	do..........	61⅞	200	do..........b60	101⅛
1200	do..........	61⅞	200	do..........b60	101⅛
100	do..........b10	62¼	200	do..........c	101⅛
100	do..........s60	61⅛	800	Chi. & N. W. R....	86⅛
100	do..........s60	61	50	do..........	86⅛
500	do..........b10	61½	600	Chi. & N. W. P....	86⅝
500	do..........	61⅝	400	Mar. Pref........	10⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	Tenn. 6s. new..	68⅛	100	A. & T. H. Pf......	65
20	Amer. Ex..........	45⅞	100	Alt. & T.H. R......	43
20	do..........	46	200	do..........	43⅛
20	do..........	46⅛	200	Mil. & St. P......	92⅝
10	do..........	46¼	200	Mil. & St. P.Pf....	92½
200	Adams Ex........	50	100	do..........b30	92½
600	Mer. U. Ex........	23⅛	100	do..........b30	92⅝
100	do..........	23⅛	100	Ohio & M........	28⅜
800	do..........	24	100	M. S. & N. I......	83⅝
100	do..........	23⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts......	86
100	Pacific Mail....b10	104¾	200	do..........	86⅛
1100	do..........	104⅞	200	do..........s10	86⅛
100	do..........b10	105	300	Chi., R. I. & P....	101⅛
300	do..........c	105⅛	100	do..........	101⅛
100	do..........s50	104½	100	do..........s10	101
400	N. Y. Cen. R......	123⅞	300	do..........	101
800	Erie R..........	45⅞	100	do..........s5	101⅛
1000	Reading R........	89⅞	200	do..........	100⅞
200	Tol., W. & W......	61⅞	100	Chi. & N. W......	86⅞
800	do..........	62	100	Chic. & N.W. Pf....	87
100	do..........	61½	300	Mar. Prf..........	10
100	do..........c	62	400	do..........	10⅛
100	do......b10	62			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Cumberland Coal.	32	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	76⅞
135	Amer. Ex..........	46⅞	100	Erie R..........	46⅛
100	Adams Ex. Co......	50⅛	2600	Reading R......	89⅞
200	U. S. Ex..........	46⅞	600	do..........	89⅞
300	Mer. U. Ex........	23⅞	200	do..........s3	90
500	do..........	24	200	do..........b10	90⅛
300	Canton Co........	46	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf..b30	94⅛
100	Pacific M..........	104⅞	800	do..........	94⅛
200	do..........	104⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C......	108
100	West. U. Te......	33⅞	100	do..........	107⅞
2400	N. Y. Cen..........	124⅛	100	O. & Miss. R......	28⅛
300	do..........	124⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I....	84
100	T., W. & W....b10	63⅛	300	do..........	83⅞
800	do..........	63¼	100	do..........s10	83⅞
300	do..........	63⅛	400	Cl. & Tol..........	101⅞
100	do..........s10	63⅛	300	C., R. I. & P......	101⅞
200	do..........	63⅛	600	do..........	101⅞
100	do..........b30	63⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R....	87
100	Alt. & T. H......	45	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	87⅛
100	M. & St. P......	93⅞	100	Mariposa Prf........	10⅛
100	do..........	93⅞	100	do..........	10

MONDAY, Sept. 14—P. M.

The sales of Gold this forenoon were at 144@143⅞@143⅝@143⅞. The market then turned upward, and the sales were at 143⅞@144@144⅛ ₽ cent., returning to 143⅞ ₽ cent. about 3 o'clock P. M. The Cash Gold is not over-abundant, and the holders, on speculation, lend out or carry over their balances at nominal rates of interest. The Foreign Exchanges are dull on the basis of 109@109¼ ₽ cent. for 60-day Bills on London, standard names. There is less pressure to sell to-day than for the steamers on Saturday, but there is not much business doing outside the settlement of credits at the offices of the leading Bankers. Money continues easy at 4@5 ₽ cent., on call, at Banks, and 3@4 ₽ cent. with the private Banking-houses and other Street lenders. One of the large Banks marked up all loans, (including loans on the Public Funds of the United States,) this forenoon, but most of the heavy borrowers paid the Bank off, being accommodated at lower rates in other quarters. A number of other Banks would like to have Money advance in rates, but their officers confess that they have no present control of the market, owing to the free and heavy offerings by outside lenders—chiefly among the Foreign Banking-houses. The movements of Currency to-day are not important. About $150,000 was sent West, and $150,000 to the neighboring State of Connecticut, where there is a scarcity of small Notes, while $200,000 was received from Boston. Some Produce acceptances, sent forward by the Chicago and Milwaukee Bankers, are being rediscounted at 6@7 ₽ cent.

On the Stock Exchange, the Public Funds were less active than usual, and the prices not so firm as on Saturday. At the close of the day nearly all the 5-20s are quoted ⅛ ₽ cent. off, although there is no pressure to sell. The Border State Bonds were ½@1 ₽ cent. lower on North Carolinas; 1 ₽ cent lower on old Tennessees and steady on the new bonds. The Railway Shares were generally higher than on Saturday, and a good part of the market quite buoyant at the close of the day. New-York Central recovered 1¼ cent. of the decline of last week; Erie sold up to 46¼@46⅞; Wabash had a further rise of 3 ₽ cent., and the St. Paul Stocks of 2 ₽ cent. Reading was in large demand, and Rock Island ½@⅝ ₽ cent. better than at the close on Saturday. Altogether the bearish interest of the Street appeared to be at fault today, although the opposite party, are, as yet without leaders, except in two or three of the Western Roads.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with the market on Saturday night. The late sales of Gold were at 144⅛@144 ₽ cent. There was an active business at advancing prices in the Railways, and also in Pacific Mail. The Public Funds quiet. Exchange on London, 109¼ ₽ cent.:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s............	104⅝	104⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862........	113⅝	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867........	108⅝	108⅝
American Gold Coin..............	144	144
Bills on London, 60 days..........	109	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee..........	68⅝	68⅜
Virginia Bonds, old..............	54½	54¼
Missouri Bonds..................	92½	92⅜
North Carolina Bonds, old........	74⅛	73⅜
New-York Central................	123⅞	125⅛
Erie Railway....................	45⅞	47
Reading Railway................	89⅞	89⅞
Chicago and Rock Island..........	100⅞	101⅜
Northwest Common................	86⅛	87⅜
Northwest Preferred..............	86⅞	87¼
Michigan Southern................	83½	84
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne..........	107⅞	108

Cleveland and Pittsburg	85½	86½
Pacific Mail Company	103¾	104½
St. Paul Preferred	91½	94½
St. Paul Common	91½	94½
Toledo and Wabash	60	65

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	113⅝	5-20 coup., 1865, new is.	109
6 ℔ 500 & 1,000, '81	114	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	113⅝	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	112
5-20 reg., 1864	108⅝	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	117
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅝	10-40 reg	104⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	108⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	104⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅛	6s, currency	100⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	95
N. Y. Coupon B'y L.	108	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	69⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	68⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101	Virginia 6s., ex c.	54
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101	Virginia 6s., new bonds	54
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100⅛	Georgia 6s.	80
Ill. reg., 1860	100⅛	Georgia 7s. new bonds	90⅛
Illinois 6s cou., '79 aft '60	100⅛	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	73⅛
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	100⅛	N. C. 6s. new bonds	72⅛
Illinois 6s. c., '79 aft. 1865	100⅛	Missouri 6s.	92⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101	California 7s.	134
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100⅛	California 7s. large bds.	133⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100⅛	Connecticut 6s.	100
Illinois war loan	101	Rhode Island 6s.	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	122	Metropolitan	140
Mechanics'	129	East River	100
Phenix	107	Nassau	107
Tradesmen's	140	Corn Exchange	127½
Leather Manuf's	175	Continental	101
Seventh Ward	112	Marine	150
Commerce	122½	Atlantic	102
Ocean	108½	Park	145
American Exchange	119½	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
Bank of N. America	108½	Central National	108½
Hanover	115	Fourth National	104
Irving	113	Tenth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 1st M. Ex.	104½	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s. 3d md., 1883	95	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '70	100½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Harlem 1st M.	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98½
Harlem Con. Mge & S. F.	102	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92½
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	117	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	88½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	93	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	100	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	95
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1870	120½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95½
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	92½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86½
Con. 7 ℔ cent. ex bonds	87	Peninsula R. R. bonds	89
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	101½
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	96½
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	87½
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	105	Chi. & Mil 1st M.	89
Gt. Western 1st M. '88	89	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	103
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	79

The August earnings of the Pacific Road of Missouri compare as follows with the previous year:

	Aug. 1868.	Aug. 1867.
From freight	$154,530	$134,473
Passengers	105,433	97,588
Mails	3,754	3,754
Total	$263,717	$235,815

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings and expenses of the Fort Wayne Company during the month of August ult., and of the earnings and expenses for first eight months of fiscal year, as compared with the same period of the year 1867:

	1868.	1867.
From freight	$410,729	$374,449
From passengers	216,391	204,144
From express matter	10,257	8,550
From mail	7,825	7,825
From rent of railway	7,083	7,083
From miscellaneous	1,000	4,164
Total	$653,286	$606,217
Expenses	395,630	388,172
Net earnings	257,656	218,045
Earnings from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	$5,007,372	$4,523,963
Expenses from Jan 1 to Aug. 31	3,176,789	3,212,999
Net earnings for eight months	$1,830,583	$1,310,963

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 2, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,611,437	Increase	£279,950
Public deposits	3,274,415	Increase	295,005
Other deposits	19,577,730	Decrease	561,100
Gov't. securities	13,790,131	No change.	
Other securities	16,239,930	Increase	642,852
Notes unemployed	10,422,450	Decrease	239,255

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,307,105, being an increase of £351,475; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,846,653, showing an increase of £72,552 when compared with the preceding return. The Gold in the Bank of France amounts to the equivalent of £52,572,000 sterling, or about $263,860,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,938,590 75; for Customs, $422,000; Gold Notes, $65,000. Total payments, $1,335,778 92; balance, $89,904,999 40.

The following is the recent act of the Legislature of Tennessee, under which the Comptroller of the State is about to pay the July arrearage of interest and to renew the overdue Bonds of 1868 at the Fourth National Bank of this City:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That the State of Tennessee, will deliver the coupon bonds of the State falling due on the first day of January, 1900, in payment of all Bonds of the State, the principal of which has or may mature during the years 1868, 1869 and 1870.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the State to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller, from time to time—

First—To prepare and sign an estimate of the number, and amount of Bonds necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, a copy of which he shall file in the office of the Secretary of State, and another copy of which he shall present to the Governor; and on presentation of such estimate it shall be the duty of the Governor, to issue to the Comptroller the number and amount of Bonds required; and the Comptroller shall execute his receipt for said bonds in the same manner as has been heretofore done by persons or companies entitled to receive the bonds of the State.

Second—Said Comptroller shall at once arrange with such agent in the City of New-York, as he may select, and through such agent he shall exchange said bonds for past due bonds of the State, or said Comptroller may make such exchange in person, if he shall believe the interests of the State shall be promoted thereby.

Third—He shall immediately, upon the receipt of any over-due bonds by himself or agent, before transmitting the same, proceed to cancel the same, and he shall make monthly duplicate reports of the number and amount of bonds thus canceled to the Governor and Secretary of State; and the said Secretary of State shall record the same, and require the Comptroller to sign the same on such record.

Fourth—He shall immediately, upon receipt of any over-due bonds, proceed to cancel the same and file them in his office.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the renewing of so much of the State debt as became due on the 7th day of May last, by order of the Board of Finance, adopted April 9, 1868, so far as said order has been executed, be and the same is hereby approved and declared valid; and the services of bonds prepared and engraved under said order shall be continued in the execution of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the expense of issuing and transporting said bonds to New-York shall be paid out of the Treasury of the State, upon the warrant of the Comptroller.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow such sum or sums of money, from time to time, as may be necessary to provide for the payment of the interest now or hereafter to become due on the State debt; *Provided*, the said Comptroller shall not pay more than six per cent. per annum for the use of said money; and the faith and credit of the State is hereby pledged for the payment of any money thus borrowed; and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to use the bonds of the State as collaterals, if necessary.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That an act passed March 13, 1868, entitled "An Act to Liquidate the State Debt, &c.," and establishing a Board of Finance, be, and the same is repealed; and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

F. S. C. RICHARDS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
D. W. SENTER,
Speaker of the Senate.

Passed Sept. 5, 1868.

The *Mark-Lane Express*, of Aug. 31, says of the Grain trade:

"The weather of the past week has been quite Autumnal, in its stiff breezes, lower temperature, and frequent changes. Great progress has been made in all vegetation since the copious rains, and everywhere farmers have had fine opportunities for plowing and tilling the land. The high prices paid for potatoes have made growers anxious to raise them, and those few who have had fair crops will be well paid; but this is the only root that has brought remuneration, and that in exceptional cases. The fair prices paid at first for new wheat have brought freer deliveries, and again prices have gone back; but some markets evinced an upward tendency, and we can scarcely call the reduction 1s. ℔ quarter on the average, and at this small decline there has been a more cheerful state of trade. There is nothing at present tempting in our prices to induce foreign shipments; but some purchases of fine Danzig for English account have been made at 60s. ℔ quarter, cost, freight and insurance, which will be about 63s., duty paid, in store; a rise may, however, be expected in this port from our more cheerful reports of late. The flour trade at Paris having been in a state of panic, it was impossible to sell wheat there unless at lower rates—say at 1s. 6d. ℔ quarter less. Belgium has slightly fluctuated. Holland has given way, but in several parts of Germany rates have rather improved. Hungary notes very little difference; but everywhere supplies come less freely to hand than expected; while New-York, though rather cheaper for Spring Wheat, quotes the same price free on board that is paid, duty included, in London; and so shipments have only a prospective loss. Doubts exist in America as to the productiveness of the Spring Wheat, though the growth has been increased, and many failures of the Winter sort are reported. So that, as we have before repeatedly said, the general want of stocks on hand are calculated to prevent any great depression of prices. There is, indeed, nothing in the general aspect of the European and American harvests to leave the impression that the new produce, if good, will place us in the position we have been used to for an average of years; to run down prices, therefore, is to produce a false confidence, and authorizes a wasteful improvidence.

The arrivals off the coast since 21st August were 50 cargoes, of which 23 cargoes were Wheat, 12 Maize, 8 Barley, 5 Rye, 1 Oats, 1 Beans."

The *Charleston Courier*, of Sept. 12, says:

"Our exchanges furnish additional accounts of the ravages of the caterpillar. Recent advices from Florida and the adjacent islands report the spread of the destructive insect. In addition, we learn that they have made their appearance in Christ Church Parish, and other portions of the main land adjacent to the city, and are extending to the interior. From present indications, it is apparent that the damage to the growing crop of Cotton from the caterpillar will be much more extensive than was at first anticipated."

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1868.

SIR: I reply to yours of 7th inst., that, under the present rule of the office, rectifiers are not regarded as producers, and are, therefore, not entitled to exemption on sales at the place of rectification; that where selling at such place, or any other place in the manner of dealers, must be assessed as dealers. Respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

H. G. STOMS, Esq., Assessor First District Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1868.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 28th ult., I have to say that section 62 of the act of July 20, 1868, requires that wooden packages containing tobacco shall have printed or marked thereon the manufacturer's name and company. The printing or marking must be done upon the package itself and not upon a label pasted upon the package.

Section 68, in the case of other than wooden packages, leaves it optional with the manufacturer to print or mark directly upon the package, or upon a label to be pasted upon the package.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

A. H. BROWN, Collector Sixth District, Indianapolis, Indiana.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD SIX PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS.—A limited quantity of these bonds will be disposed of at 103 and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The road will be completed within twelve months, and is now earning, above operating expenses, more than double its current interest liabilities. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin. Government securities received at market rates in exchange.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH 3D-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1868.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Having sold a very large amount of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, and being repeatedly asked the question whether or not it is really a first-class road, we determined to satisfy ourselves clearly on that subject, so as to be able to state definitely our opinion. With that object in view, our HUGH DE HAVEN, Jr., went over the entire route, and after spending a week on the line, and examining minutely everything appertaining to it, he reports it A FIRST-CLASS ROAD IN ALL RESPECTS. He accompanied a party of leading editors and gentlemen connected with the Press, who were requested to carefully examine the work and to give their judgment upon its merits, without fear or favor. To furnish full and complete information to our customers, we have have caused some extracts from the correspondence of these gentlemen to be put in pamphlet form, which we will furnish on application. We know that the road is not only being rapidly, but substantially built, and have no doubt that when completed, it will be as perfect a railroad as any in the country, and much superior to many Eastern lines. Its gross earnings for the last year, upon its local business alone, were over Four Million Dollars. The whole line to the Pacific will be open next year, when the through business will add very largely to its profits. Our confidence in the value and security of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company has been increased by our personal examination, and we therefore cordially commend them to the public as one of the safest as well as the most profitable securities we can offer. Subscriptions will be received by us at 102, and accrued interest from July 1, 1868.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, Bankers,
No. 40 South Third-street, Philadelphia.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI,) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Over three million dollars of the above loan having been sold in this market, beside several large lots for shipment to Europe, the price has this day been advanced to par, and accrued interest in currency.

The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road, or new improvements.

The Bonds will be a first mortgage on 283 miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold. Coupons mature February and August. Net earnings now double the amount required to meet interest account.

For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

☞ AS GOOD AS THE BEST.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company offer a limited amount only of their First Mortgage Bonds at 95, and accrued interest in currency.

The bonds pay seven per cent. interest—Feb. 1, and Aug. 1—in gold coin, *free of Government tax*. The principal also is payable in gold. They have fifty years to run, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder. A sinking fund is provided, sufficient to pay off the whole mortgage at maturity.

Each bond is for $1,000 or £200 sterling. Interest is payable in New-York or London, at the option of the holder.

These bonds are amply secured, being a first and only lien upon the Company's entire line of road—which traverses the finest district of Illinois—upon its franchises, rolling stock and other property, and upon all its coal lands, of which it now controls over 20,000 acres, estimated to contain 100,000,000 tons of coal. These lands, on the completion of the road, would probably sell for a sum sufficient to retire the whole mortgage.

For all the coal the Company can produce there is a ready market; 1,000 miles of railway and the population of 30,000 square miles of territory can be supplied with fuel from its mines more readily and cheaply than from any other quarter.

A large part of the means required in the construction of this road is derived from stock subscriptions. Over $1,500,000 has been already expended upon the line from this source alone, and subscriptions to the capital stock are now pledged sufficient to pay the whole cost of the road with the exception of superstructure and rolling stock, leaving the proceeds of the bonds to be applied to these purposes and to the purchase of coal lands.

Of the entire line 165 miles are now graded. The work is proceeding rapidly and successfully. It is intended to have the first division of fifty miles, giving an outlet to the coal, in operation by Jan. 1, and the whole line within one year.

The estimated earnings of the road, with its coal business, are three-fold what will be required to pay interest on its bonds.

The Trustee for the bondholders is the Union Trust Company of New-York.

At the present price of gold the bonds pay an income of over 10 per cent. in currency.

For sale at the office of this Company, No. 12 Wall-st. Governments and other Securities received in exchange at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ $50,000.—WANTED—A THOROUGH business man, with this amount, to take charge of the manufacture and sale of ROOT'S WROUGHT-IRON SECTIONAL SAFETY BOILER, in England and other European countries. Address JOHN B. ROOT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broome-st., n. s., 64.2 ft. w. of Allen-st., 24.3x75	$28,600
Delancey-st., 100 ft. w. of East-st., 25x75	5,700
Harlem Commons, lot No. 67, 25x100	1,400
13th-st., s. s., 363.6 ft. n. of 2d-av., 103.3x21.5½	17,000
[illegible] n. w. corner of Av. A, [illegible]	4,250
23d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 102.2x20	10,000
68th-st., n. s., 187 ft. n. of Av. A, 100.8½x20	4,600
131st-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x99.11	nom.
1st-av., e. s., 20.11 ft. s. of 107th-st., 98x40	2,000
Leases.	
Amity-st., No. 7, 3 years, per year	$2,000
47th-st., No. 222 East, 1 year, per year	1,100
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Grove-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Central-av., 60x200	$1,020
Grove-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Central-av., 60x200	2,100
Johnson-place, w. s., adjoining A. J. Van H. Dyke's, 36x100	500
Keap-st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 60x100	2,250
Leonard-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Withers-st., 25x82.6	600
Middle-st., s. s., 421.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 15.7x100	2,250
Penn-st., and Lee-av., n. w. corner, 60x78x67x78	3,800
President-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 15x40	800
Smith-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Front-st., 25x100	750
Tillary-st., s. s. 50 ft. e. of Spencer-st., 25x100	900
Warren and Nevins sts., n. w. cor., 25x100	14,350
William-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Herbert-st., 25x100	395
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 188 ft. e. of 5th-av., 88x100	10,500
North 1st-st., s. s., between 2d and 3d sts., 25x100	900
South 3d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 12th-st., 25x90	7,500
North 3d-st., n. s., 127.7 w. of 2d-st., 23.7x90	1,300
South 3d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 12th-st., 33x100	5,500
Atlantic-av., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Sheffield-av., 25x100	1,200
Bushwick-av., s. s., 134.6 ft. e. of Dekalb-place, 124 x338.4x124x335.8	60,000
Eldert-av., e. s., 550 ft. e. of Cozine-st., 50x100	400
Johnson-av. and Palmetto-st., w. cor., 114x11x 184.11x71.3x178.10	5,650
Knickerbocker-av., s. s., 123.2 ft. w. of Magnolia-st., 123.2x480.1	
Wyckoff-av., s. s., 105.3 ft. w. of Magnolia-st., 105 x175x158	
Wyckoff-av. and Magnolia-st., s. cor., 121.3x170.2 x117.8	
Lafayette-av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x100	825
Park-av., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100	2,600
Throop-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Bartlett-st., 25x95	10,650
6th-av., s. s., 14 ft. w. of 15th-st., 33.9x97.10	1,000
Lots Nos. 237, 238, 259, 260, W. Howard's heirs	1,160
Lot No. 789, Linden Terrace map	500
Lease Recorded.	
Lots Nos. 23 to 30, 32, 34, 38, block No. 1, J. L. Williams' property, 7 years, per year	$500
NEW-JERSEY.	
Belleville.	
Belleville Horse Car Railroad, w. s. Hawes & Roberts' map, 62x87	$1,000
Newark.	
Governor-st., n. s., A. Coe's property, 63x79	$12,100
Lawrence-st., e. s., Anna Wiebecke's property, 30x57	2,375
Summer-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of 4th-av., 50x125	1,500
Summer-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of 4th-av., 50x150	1,500
Orange.	
Barrow and Centre sts., e. s. cor., 40x127	$1,300
Main-st., s. s., Lighthisse & Everitt property, 35x 128	7,000
South Orange.	
J. G. Freeman's property, Scotland road, n. w. s., 2½ acres	$3,000
Jersey City.	
Brunswick and South 5th sts., s. e. cor., 75 by the block	$3,500
Wayne-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Colgate-st., 25x80	1,000
Hoboken—North Hoboken.	
Grand-st., w. s., lot No. 21, blk. No. 51 Coster estate, 25x100	$850
Liberty-st., n. s., lots Nos. 385, 386, block No. 35, Heering Map, 5 x100	550
Madison-st., w. s., lots Nos. 22 to 26, block No. 48, Coster estate, 125x100	2,600
Hudson City.	
Montgomery-av., e. s., lot No. 289, Van Vorst Map, 25x200	$4,500
Lincoln-st., s. s., 106 ft. e. of Montgomery-av., 50x 100	1,200
Colden-st., n. s., lot No. 3, plot No. 7, block No. 11, Bramhall Map, 25x100	700
Bayonne.	
C-av., n. w. s., 25 ft. n. e. of 16th-st., 151x216x176x 116x25x100	$5,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 14, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	27,993
Flour, bbls.	16,328	Malt, bushels	
Flour, bags	401	Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls.	100	Pork, bbls.	
Cornmeal, bags	500	Cut Meats, pkgs.	261
Wheat, bushels	7,524	Lard, pkgs.	
Corn, bushels	68,013	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	
Rye, bushels		Whisky, bbls.	238
Oats, bushels	100,321	Petroleum, bbls.	

ASHES—Have been in fair demand at $9 50@$9 62 for Pots and $10@$10 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but firm to-day, including Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has again declined, to-day, under a pressure to realize, especially on other than low grades, which have been rather sparingly offered. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,813 bales, including 1,216 bales to spinners, 29 bales to speculators and 568 bales to shippers.

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	20	20¼	20½@21
Good Ordinary, ℔ lb	22	22¼	22½@23
Low Middling, ℔ lb	24	24¼	24½@25
Middling, ℔ lb	25¼	25½	25¾@26
Good Middling, ℔ lb	27	27¼	27½@28

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	2,288
Receipts preceding week	1,696
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	2,903
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	398,810
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	615,684
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	401
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	219,158
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	15,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,285,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,691,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	40,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	72,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed and lower to-day, on a very limited trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,850 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$7 85; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 85@$8 40; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 40@$9 60, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra, Ohio at $8 50@$8 90 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 75@$7 85
Extra State	7 85@ 9 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 50@ 8 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 90@12 00
Extra Genesee	9 65@12 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 65@13 50

Southern Flour continues inactive at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls. at $8 75@$9 50 for poor to fair, and $9 50@$15 75 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is dull and heavy. Sales have been reported of 500 sacks at $9 25@$11 25 as extremes for Extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues very dull at $6 35@$8 50 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$6 25 for Western, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 75@$6 25 for Yellow and White City; $6 for Fairfax; $6 55@$6 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 800 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request to-day, chiefly for milling, though in part for export, at, however, less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 44,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 35@$2 50; Amber Michigan at $2 21; No. 2 Spring, poor to strictly prime, at $1 85@$1 92; Amber Tennessee at $2 30 ℔ bushel. Corn has been more active, opening at declining prices, but closing with more firmness and buoyancy. Sales have been reported since our last, of 113,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 20 for unsound, and $1 20@$1 21½ for sound, new Mixed Western, closing with $1 21 bid for prime, $1 20 for kiln-dried and $1 24 for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive, dull and heavy at $1 40@$1 65 ℔ bushel; total sales, 1,700 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Peas. New Oats have been in fair demand at buoyant prices; Old quiet at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels New Southern and Western at 67c.@74c., and Old Western at 80c., in store, ℔ bushel. Of Barley Malt 2,800 bushels were reported sold, at $2 26 ℔ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Sept. 14, 1868.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	195,638	Malt	100,168
Corn	2,090,650	Peas	36,821
Oats	382,381	Rye	15,653
Barley	15,779		

The Albany *Argus* of this morning says: "The following canal-boats passed Fultonville during 24 hours ending 1:30 P. M., Sept. 12, 1868:

Corn—Jupiter, Buffalo; Ira D. Stoddart, Buffalo; Alanson Post, Buffalo; A. H. Mills, Buffalo; Addie Bell, Buffalo; H. C. Kruse, Buffalo; Nelson Morse, Buffalo; H. C. Pearsons, Buffalo; City of New-York, Buffalo; B. Hagaman, Buffalo; R. M. Race, Buffalo; N. H. Newkirk, Buffalo; G. B. Lord, Buffalo; Elia F. Davis, Buffalo; Samuel Miller, Buffalo; Horicorn, Buffalo; Forwarder, Buffalo; G. N. House, Buffalo; Addie Gregg, Buffalo; R. R. Dodge, Buffalo.

Wheat—Kate T. Gardner, Oswego; N. J. Nesbitt, Oswego; H. S. Parmelee, Lockport; Anna Van Buren, Oswego; E. D. Case, Oswego; G. P. Saunders, Oswego; Johnny Jamison, Buffalo; D. B. Austin, Buffalo; A. A. Brigolair, Buffalo; S. N. Jerome, Buffalo; Susquehanna, Buffalo; N. B. Douglas, Lockport; M. Davidson, Buffalo; Charles Shaver, Buffalo; A. E. Dunn, Buffalo; Fred. Taber, Buffalo; D. G. Fort, Oswego; P. T. Swan, Buffalo.

Oats—Geo. A. Teeter, Buffalo; S. N. Derrick, Buffalo; Mary A. Saunders, Buffalo; Henry Brooks, Buffalo; Thos. P. Thorn, Buffalo; Belfast, Buffalo; E. J. Hawley, Buffalo; Isaac Wessels, Buffalo; Scratchard & Belton, Buffalo; City of Boston, Buffalo; M. M. Caleb, Buffalo; A. G. Whitcomb, Buffalo; M. Murray, Buffalo; J. Harrison, Buffalo; A. D. Merry, Oswego.

Barley—R. Paddock, Oswego; Mixer & Smith, Buffalo.

Rye—Olive, Buffalo.

Lumber—Zeska, Boonville; Colfax, Buffalo; Almeda Anderson, Buffalo; Wyandott, Oswego; Our Flag, Buffalo; Bill Campbell, Boonville; Quick Return, Buffalo; Reuben T. [illegible], Corning; J. C. Roberts, Rome; F. N. Leonard, Buffalo; H. Morse, Buffalo; W. W. Wimet, Buffalo; Monitor, Buffalo; D. T. Martin, Buffalo; Fernanda, Rome; E. R. Orman, Oswego; G. B. Sloan, Lyons Falls; Geo. A. M. Brown, Rome; Emma Stevens, Rome; Champion, Corning.

Staves—C. G. Clark, Rochester.

Coal—Fall Brook No. 11, Geneva; Fall Brook No. 18, Geneva; Harry C. Covell, Geneva.

Flour—Sarah Jane, Phœnix; David Utley, Rome.

Pig Iron, &c.—D. N. Whitting, Buffalo.

HAY—North River bale continues salable and steady at 65c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 30 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been in fair demand at 70c.@90c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive, including American at 10c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22½c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@20c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—A fair inquiry prevails for Manilla at 11½c.@11½c., gold, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately dull, including Porto Rico at 46c.@70c.; Cuba at 32c.@52c.; English Islands at 53c.@56c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand but weak in price, including Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@44½c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 87; Resin at $2 60@$8 25 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$3 75; Pitch at $3 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited request, including Crude Whale at 90c.@92c.; Bleached Whale at 98c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 12½; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 65; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 04@$1 07; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive and heavy at from 14½c.@15½c. for Crude in bulk; 20½c.@21½c. for do. in bbls., and 29c.@32c. for Refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite sparingly dealt in at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $29 20@$29 35 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $29 20, cash; $29 25@$29 37 for Old Mess; $26 50@$27 for Prime Mess, and $23 75@$24 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and heavy. Sales equal to 175 packages, at 15c.@19c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 12c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon is depressed and declining; sales 200 boxes at 14½c. for Cumberlands, and 16½c.@17c. for Short Clear, ℔ lb. Lard has been in less demand at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@20½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 20½c.@20½c. for Prime Steam, ℔ lb. Beef is very quiet at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 130 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are in moderate demand at $25@$31 for State and Western, ℔ bbl.; sales, 60 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue in limited request. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	42 @43
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	41 @42
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ℔ lb	40 @42
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	38 @40
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	37 @38
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb	42 @43
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	37 @38
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℔ lb	37 @38
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ℔ lb	46 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ℔ lb	40 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	37 @39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb	35 @36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	30 @33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ℔ lb	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	16½@17½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	16 @17
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SUGARS—Have been in rather less demand, but firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 885 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14c., and 1,125 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request at 13½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 67,000 lbs. Tallow at 13½c.@13½c.; 57,000 lbs. Stearine at 19c.@21c., and 40,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in demand at 70c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Corn and Wheat at 3½d.@3¾d. ℔ bushel. For Glasgow, by steamer, 22,500 bushels Wheat at 4d. ℔ bushel.

FURNITURE.

GAS FIXTURES.

A large assortment of new patterns for the Fall and Winter trade at the LOWEST PRICES. Manufactured by JOHN HORTON & CO., Nos. 233 and 235 Canal-st., corner Centre, opposite Earle's Hotel.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.
Established 1850.

Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

H. O'FARRELL has just opened for his Fall trade 2,000 pieces English velvets, Brussels, three-ply and super ingrain carpets; 5,000 pieces of oil-cloth, from 3 to 24 feet wide; lace curtains, window shades, druggets, mats, &c., &c.

FURNITURE—The largest assortment of rich and medium furniture in the United States; over seven five-story buildings, 100 feet deep, literally packed with the best class of parlor and bedroom suites to be found anywhere, all manufactured under his own supervision, and warranted to his customers, at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., adjoining.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., offer their stock at wholesale price.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IN SPLENDID order, at private sale. Address Box No. 1,281 Post Office, New-York.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At the old location, corner 26th-st. and 5th-av., commencing Oct. 5.

Classes for children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, or TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., at Mr. Dodworth's residence, No. 681 5th-av., commencing Oct. 3.

Morning class for children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10½.

Afternoon class for children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4.

SATURDAY MORNING class, at 10½.

Evening class for advanced pupils on FRIDAYS, at 8.

Evening class for gentlemen on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Circulars may be had at either Academy, or by addressing a note to Mr. Dodworth's residence.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. The rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of class. A class for gentlemen will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868. Circulars at the Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE
that the destruction of their up-town manufactory will not cause any material delay in the filling of orders for tables, balls, cues, &c. The stock now at their warerooms is sufficient to meet present demands, and the force at our extensive auxiliary manufactory, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., will be immediately quadrupled.

PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Crosby-st., near Spring.

JEROME PARK SALOONS.

The saloons under the public stands at Jerome Park will be let for the sale of refreshments of all kinds during the Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club, which will commence on the 6th of October. Applications and bids will be received by the undersigned at Fordham until the 22d inst. The saloons can be seen at any time.

C. WHEATLY, Superintendent.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A SUGAR-HOUSE IN THIS CITY, in good working order; will be sold cheap to close an estate. For full particulars, address S. H., No. 49 West 45th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS OF AN OLD-ESTABLISHED money broker's office, with lease and fixtures; now doing a paying business. Address J. W. R., Post Office Box No. 3,590.

A GOOD BUSINESS.—THE HARLEM BAZAAR for sale, consisting of toys, fancy goods, stationery, base-ball goods, fishing tackle, &c., established five years, corner 3d-av. and 124th-st.

MILLINERY.

FALL BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS, Feathers, Flowers and Ribbons; Velvets cut bias; great bargains. Please call. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway; largest in the world.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

DRY GOODS.

FALL OPENING--1868.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND LEONARD-STS.,
Will offer at Retail on MONDAY, Sept. 14,

THEIR FALL IMPORTATION

OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Selected with great care for the
BEST RETAIL SALES.
PARIS AND LYONS NOVELTIES IN CHANGEABLE SILKS;
ALSO,
FANCY SILKS IN GREAT VARIETY,
PLAIN AND COLORED TAFFETAS AND GROS GRAIN,
BLACK SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHITE, BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
SILK PLUSHES OF ALL COLORS,
CHANGEABLE POPLINS, SILK AND WOOL IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
EMPRESS AND OTTOMAN CLOTHS,
IMPERIAL SERGES FOR SUITS; new and very desirable article.
SILK VELOURS AND BROCHE WINCEYS.
MOURNING GOODS,
In great variety of STYLES AND MAKE OF NEW FABRICS. BLACK ALPACAS, the largest assortment and cheapest goods in New-York, of every style and make.
LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
the largest and most complete assortment ever shown, at low prices.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS,
in great variety.
DRESS GOODS FOR THE MILLION,
from auction, at about half cost of importation.
MERINOES AND WOOL PLAIDS,
less than before the war.
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES,
in great variety.
SHAWLS,
the most complete assortment ever shown.
LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c., VERY CHEAP.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL
ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 14,
AN
ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
FALL AND WINTER.
THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS, VIZ.:
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
SILKS,
MOURNING,
CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY,
SHAWLS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING,
HAVE BEEN NEWLY AND
COMPLETELY STOCKED,
AND THE LATEST
PARIS AND LONDON NOVELTIES
WILL BE FOUND IN EACH
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
WAREHOUSES, { Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, cor. Grand-st. / Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., cor. Chrystie.

MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS,
FEATHERS, TICKING, &c.

Full assortment on hand and made to order, wholesale and retail. Quality warranted as represented.

WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st.,
Opposite Earle's Hotel.

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS,

NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, TOWELING, CRASH, NURSERY DIAPER, SHIRTING, SHEETING AND PILLOW LINEN, of the best quality at moderate prices.

WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st.,
Opposite Earle's Hotel,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.

BLANKETS,

BED COMFORTERS, BED COVERLETS, BED QUILTS, &c. One of the largest and most complete assortments to be found in the City, at extremely low rates. Wholesale and retail.

WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.

IRON BEDSTEADS,

CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT AND UMBRELLA STANDS, STORE AND PIANO STOOLS, on hand and made to order. Wholesale and retail at lowest market rates.

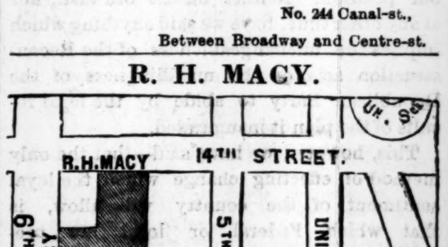
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.

COTTON AND LINEN SHEETING,

SHIRTING AND PILLOW CASE GOODS, and a full assortment of all the leading makes constantly on hand at the lowest market prices.

WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.

R. H. MACY.



NOW OPENING.

A full assortment of Laces, Embroideries, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, White Goods, Linen Handkerchiefs, Corsets, &c.

AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AT GAYNOR'S,
CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
2,000 DOZEN PAIRS
OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC
AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE
AT BOTH OUR STORES.

The wholesale branch of our Corset trade about to be relinquished in order to get more extensively into ladies' ready-made clothing, we offer our immense stock at the following reduction from former wholesale prices:

CORSETS $20 per dozen, now $1 per pair.
CORSETS $30 per dozen, now $1 50 per pair.
CORSETS $40 per dozen, now $2 per pair.
CORSETS $60 per dozen, now $3 per pair.
And higher prices at equally low figures.

These Corsets are elegant shapes, and made by the best Paris and London manufacturers.

GAYNOR'S,
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.,
and No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING GOODS. ONE CASE ALPACAS 62½c., WORTH $1. A LOT OF ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT, AT HALF PRICE.

N. B.—SUITS MADE UP AT SHORT NOTICE.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY AND Job Printing at moderate prices. Orders solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 93 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED WIDOW lady, of middle age, a position as housekeeper or companion in some respectable family. The comforts of a good home her chief object. References unquestionable. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid or plain sewer; can take care of an infant from its birth, or would take care of an invalid lady; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 18 Dean-st., between Court and Boerum, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse, or to do chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; is a good plain sewer, and willing to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 292 10th-av., between 38th and 39th sts., for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY WANTS A SITUATION for her girl as chambermaid and nurse; she is honest, willing and obliging, and only parts with her in consequence of shutting up house and going to travel. Call for two days at No. 15 Livingston-place, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; is fully capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing; also can operate on Grover & Baker's machine. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, corner of 60th-st. and 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or laundress altogether, or otherwise three or four days' steady work in a private family; the best of references can be given. Call at No. 343 West 21st-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objections to assist with the washing; is a good baker and has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 8th-st., Clinton-place, second-floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse in a first-class family; can take full charge night and day; would like to travel with a family going to Europe as nurse or lady's maid; best of reference for traveling. Can be seen at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; understands bread and biscuit, meats, soups, pastry and desserts of all kinds; ice-cream if required; willing to assist with the coarse washing if necessary; best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 247 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as seamstress and nurse, who understands all kinds of family sewing; will be willing to go in the country if required; can give the best of reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to wait on an elderly lady; understands family sewing and assist in housekeeping, if required; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived for twelve years. Call for two days in the rear house No. 115 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS to go out by the day; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call for two days at No. 179 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, who can take the place of child's nurse; fully competent; is a good seamstress; works on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and understands the duties of lady's maid. Apply at 414 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant; can give 3½ years' reference, and can be seen at her present employer's. Call for two days at No. 128 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT seamstress to go out by the week; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking, fine shirts; Wheeler & Wilson's machine; a permanent situation preferred; the best of City reference. No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and experienced good cook and baker, and is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City references for her honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at No. 342 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; thoroughly understands her work; good reference. Call for two days at No. 135 West 19th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND TO do plain sewing; is obliging and willing to assist in any place. Can be recommended by her present employer, at No. 52 West 11th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS laundress who thoroughly understands her business; can do all kinds of fine fluting; best City reference from her last place. No. 389 7th-av., third door from 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or Fort Washington, or as regular chambermaid and to do fine washing, fluting and finery; wages $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in this City or Brooklyn; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; is fully competent at the business in all its branches; best of City reference; would assist in a little washing, if required. Apply for two days at 431 4th-av., near 30th-st., in the book store.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references from her last employer. Call at No. 409 East 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, in the Bakery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 449 West 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook and to wash and iron; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 524 West 30th-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or waitress, or care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 157 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress in a private family; would be willing to assist with the chamberwork. Inquire at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook or laundress, and assist with the washing; good references. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-class laundress; can do fluting; has the best of City reference; would go in the country. Apply at No. 218 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid and waitress; has two years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 349 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and nursing. Apply at No. 134 Elizabeth-st., in the rear, for two days, top floor; good reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as laundress; is a good fluter; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and fine washing; understands fluting; is willing to act as waitress. Apply at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and plain sewer; understands Grover & Baker's machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good cook and an excellent baker in a small private family; good City references. To be seen for two days at No. 165 Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as thorough seamstress; cut and fit; operate on machine; good dressmaker; trim dresses; best City references. At No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and fine washing in a small private family; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 26 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A PROTESTANT, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 107 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER and ironer, a situation; can take the place of laundress or chambermaid and waitress; can do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at her present employer's, 30 East 33d-st., from 9½ A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, by a respectable married woman, in a private family. Apply at No. 6 Great Jones-street, Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT first-class cook, a situation; understands desserts, &c. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress in a nice family; the best of reference. Apply at No. 222 10th-av.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES a situation as chambermaid, or as single in a small family. Call at No. 227 1st-av., third floor, front room.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., ARE wanted situations for a large number of first-class servants, cooks, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers; also young girls and those lately landed, City and country.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY wishes to engage in some remunerative occupation, such as would be suitable for a person of education and refinement. Address Miss HANNAH, No. 1 Washington-square, East, corner of 4th-st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE and well-recommended servants can be promptly supplied at the New-York Employment Office, No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE FINE sewing to do at home on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a first-class operator. Call or address Miss DAVIS, No. 189 Monroe-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook and a good baker; or will do general housework in a small family, in City or country; best of references. No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN; is a first-rate nurse and a good plain sewer; can take care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 40½ West 28th-st., corner 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as good cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen till suited at No. 130 7th-av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, where her duties would be light and wages good. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av., from 9 till 1.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 302 East 28th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine would engage by the month or permanently in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; references. Address Miss WALSHE, No. 349 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SOBER, steady married man and his wife: the man as good vegetable and fruit gardener, also understands the cook or laundress, or would do general housework in a care of both horses and cows; his wife as first-rate small family; good reference if required. Address T. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who has been employed under glass for eighteen years in this country; is a single man, and can give the best of testimonials; is fully capable to take charge of any place in the country. Address M. C., Gardener, at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; first-class reference. Address J. S. Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single Protestant man of good experience; is sober and reliable; is a careful and safe driver, understands the business thoroughly; best City reference given. Address M. J., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address T. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S AND GROOM'S situation by a respectable young man; has the best of City reference from his last employers. Address D. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, or at No. 1,252 Broadway, at M. A. Coleman's saddlery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener, who understands his business in all its various departments; good references given. Call or address H. T. No. 41 Park-row, at B. K. Bliss & Son's seed warehouse.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City reference. Call or address for two days at Mr. Jackson's grocery, 5th-av., Madison-square.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY an English married man, of long experience; is thoroughly competent to manage a gentleman's place in every department; has good City references. Address J. H., at B. K. Bliss & Son's seed store, 41 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; can give ten years' City reference from some of the first families, in every respect. Address, for two days, A. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, or No. 213 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family by a single man, who also understands plain gardening; can milk and make himself useful; highly recommended by last employer for competency and character. Address A. M., Box 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately landed; coachman all his life time; used to horses; can milk, and is not afraid to work; willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. Y., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION; thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; is a good plain gardener; can milk, and willing to be generally useful; good reference. Address P. M., Box 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and can give unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Address R. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION; thoroughly understands the care of horses, driving, and a good plain gardener; can milk and willing to be generally useful; can be well recommended. Address, A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; best reference given by last employer. Address for two days, G. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY SINGLE man as coachman and groom; first-class reference. Address T. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener, or as coachman; can milk and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, Protestant; understands the business in all its branches; drives light; best City references. Address W. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FARMER AND GARDENER, a situation; understands the care of poultry, cows, &c.; can milk; also care of horses, &c; is a good driver; not afraid of work. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man, as gardener; perfectly understands gardening in glass; best of reference given. Address F. W., 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man in a private family; can be highly recommended from most respectable families in the City. Address, for two days, No. 4 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, A situation as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; the best City reference. Address E., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who perfectly understands his business. Call or address Mr. SMITH, his late employer, No. 298 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as nurse; understands his business; the best adapted references can be given, and was twelve months in his last place. Apply at No. 346 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A private family by an Englishman; three years' good reference from last employer. Address WAITER, Phelan's, No. 352 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A colored man; boarding-house preferred. Residence No. 216 West 29th-st., Room No. 6.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARTENDER or salesman by an experienced young man of good address; best of reference and security given. ELBON, No. 413 East Houston-st.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A WHOLESALE house, by a young man of 20; salary no object at first. Address ENERGY, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family; must have had experience, lodge out of the house and be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to the Clerk in the publication office of the *Times*.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; one thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a young infant; the very best references required. Apply Tuesday morning, between 8 and 11, at No. 102 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, for a small family; highest wages will be paid. Apply at No. 45 3d-av., where the lady can be seen.

WANTED—FOR A STATEN ISLAND DYEING establishment, in Philadelphia, a clerk who thoroughly understands the business. Apply to E. F. P., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of City reference. Call or address J. W. L., No. 6 East 31st-st.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, nurse and seamstress, and first-class cook; none but Protestants need apply, at No. 167 Church-st., or at No. 60 Montague-st., Brooklyn. D. B. BABCOCK.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook and assist in washing and ironing in a small family. Apply at No. 24 West 37th-st., this morning, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR ENGLISH FIRST-class waiter man. Apply this day at Mrs. SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS ARE wanted immediately at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., for excellent situations in families returning to the City and others; cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls, chambermaids, nurses, &c.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

BOY WANTED.—A GOOD, TIDY OFFICE boy, 14 to 16 years old; one residing with his parents and fresh from school preferred. Address HARDWARE, Post Office Box No. 3,962.

BOY WANTED—IN A CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKER'S; an American boy, who resides with his parents and is not afraid to work, can apply, in his own handwriting, to Box No. 3,924 Post Office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOLS AMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, head-stones; latest designs at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE at 2 o'clock. Evening—LORLE. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier, and others. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
ELIZABETH. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, George Becks, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER.
Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
A TOUR OF IRELAND (Panorama) and VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
GRAND MOVING DIORAMA OF LINCOLN'S FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Ifreceived after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

The recent earthquakes on the Pacific coast were felt at the Sandwich Islands, but were not productive of any serious damage. A tidal disturbance was remarked at the same time.

A revolution is reported at Huahine, one of the Society Islands. It is stated that the King of that island, the independence of which is guaranteed by the United States, France and Great Britain, while on a visit to a neighboring Queen, was seized and carried on board a French steamer and forced to sign a new treaty. On his return home his subjects revolted, arrested the King and proclaimed another in his place.

A difficulty is reported also between the Governor of the Island of Tahiti and the French Protectoral Government, resulting in the removal and sending home of the chiefs of several of the departments. It is charged that the Governor of Tahiti was convicted in Paris of a criminal offence in 1865, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Political influence, however, succeeded in having his sentence set aside and securing his appointment as Governor of Tahiti. The native chiefs have united in petitioning the French Emperor to remove the Governor.

GENERAL.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that the Ministry have resolved upon a vigorous prosecution of the war in Paraguay, and have refused all offers of mediation. The allied forces were threatening the Paraguayans' position at Timbo. Lopez with 12,000 fighting men was at the mouth of the Tibiquary.

A half-witted negro, of Stratford, who has several times outraged the person of a little girl while she was passing through some woods on her way to Sabbath School, was caught in the act last Sunday morning by two uncles of the girl. The negro fled, but in attempting to escape jumped into the creek, and would have drowned but for the assistance rendered by his pursuers. He was held for trial on a charge of rape.

Two colored men were horribly burned by vitriol, on Saturday afternoon, in a drug store in Washington. They were attempting to empty the fluid from a "carboy" into another vessel, when the latter broke and the vitriol was scattered all over the lower portion of their bodies.

Rev. H. D. Nobles, of Bridgewater, Conn., who kept a large boarding school in that place, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. Temporary insanity is alleged as a reason for the act.

The Michigan Southern, and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Companies have advanced $12,000 per mile for the construction of an air-line railroad from Des Moines, Iowa, and Leavenworth, Kansas.

A singular disease has been discovered among the cattle in Warren County, Iowa. When attacked the cattle swell under the throat, have the symptoms of being poisoned by a rattlesnake, are perfectly wild, have convulsions, and die in a few hours.

Col. David Stuart, well known in Chicago and the Northwest, died suddenly in Detroit on Friday night.

The corn crops in Kentucky this year will be unusually large, reports from all over the State indicating an increase over former years.

Hon. John Trimble has been appointed to a seat on the Supreme Bench of Tennessee.

A company has been organized in Arkansas for the purpose of building a railroad from St. Louis to New-Orleans, on the west side of the Mississippi River.

The army worm has appeared in portions of Georgia, and is doing serious damage to the late cotton crop.

A destructive freshet occurred at San Antonio, Texas, on the 2d inst. A large portion of the city was flooded, and property damaged considerably. The loss is estimated at $500,000. Of this, Government loses about $100,000.

A squall struck the schooner *Three Bells* on Lake Michigan, Friday, and the second mate, named Edwted Evans, was drowned.

It is understood that Mons. C. F. Crosette, the French Consul at San Francisco, and at present absent in Europe, has been appointed Consul-General of France for the Pacific Coast, which title he will assume on and after his return there, which will be in the course of a few weeks. Hitherto the only French Consulate-General in the United States has been at New-York, where Baron Gauldree Boileau has held the position for many years—the Consulate at San Francisco, of course, occupying a subordinate rank. Hereafter there will be a separate department in San Francisco, entirely distinct from those of the Atlantic side.

Reno and Anderson, the Express robbers, who were arrested in Canada, have been committed for extradition, and will be delivered to the United States authorities as soon as the necessary papers are prepared.

The Postmaster at Boyd's Station, Ky., has received information from Washington that, under the act of 1864, his salary is fixed at $4 per annum.

The *Alta-California*, of Aug. 21, announces the return of Señor Don Jose Diaz, "Constitutional President of the Sovereign State of Panama," to Panama, from which he was recently expelled by the revolution under Gen. Ponce. The revolutionary party and the adherents of the Constitutional Government have come to an understanding by which a general amnesty has been declared.

A tornado passed over the village of Darnestown, Md., a few days since, and damaged houses, fences, trees and gardens. It next struck the woods beyond the town and tore up everything in its course, making an open lane about a hundred yards in width.

The particulars of the sinking of the steamer *Resolute* in Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, are given in late California papers. The boiler burst, from some unknown cause, and the vessel sank immediately afterward. Six lives were lost.

Owing to the recent heavy rains, the Ohio River has risen considerably and overflowed its banks. On Friday, 100 feet of the trestle-work, built out from the Kentucky side to serve as a platform in the construction of the great bridge at Louisville, was washed away.

A little girl named Mary Breen, whose parents live in Paterson, N. J., was discovered on Friday evening hanging by a piece of clothes line in the yard. She was insensible when found, and died soon after. It is thought she had been playing in a pile of wood near by, and fell into the ready-made noose.

The boiler of a locomotive exploded in the depot at Rochester yesterday. The engineer, a brakeman and two little girls were instantly killed. One of the latter was killed by the falling of the wall of her father's house, which was thrown down by the explosion. Several other persons were seriously injured.

Louis Lane, (colored,) of Pittsburg, Penn., convicted of murder in the first degree, in causing the death of his wife by administering poison, was on Saturday sentenced to be hanged, the motion for a new trial being overruled.

The greatest political demonstration in this City since the opening of the campaign was held last night. Cooper Institute was not only crowded to overflowing with enthusiastic Republicans, but several thousand were unable to obtain admission. Addresses were delivered on the important political issues of the day by Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Gen. Kilpatrick, Judge Busteed, Gov. Reed, Senator Bradley and others. It was not until near midnight that the monster gathering adjourned with three cheers for the Union, Grant and Colfax and the good news from Maine.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday a lengthy calendar was disposed of. Judge Russel, on motion of prisoner's counsel, ordered the discharge of Moses E. Ludington, the Chicago merchant, indicted for false pretences, and then followed a struggle for the arrest of Ludington by rival officers—one a United States Marshal and the other a Deputy Sheriff. A writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out immediately in the Supreme Court, returnable this morning, the prisoner meanwhile to remain in the custody of both officers.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday received from the Comptroller a copy of an ordinance authorizing the issue of City stock to the amount of $75,000, for the purchase of a burial ground for the pauper population of New-York. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Capt. Lemarie, of the steamship *Napoleon III.*, will accept our thanks for late Paris papers.

The steamship *Holsatia*, from Hamburg Sept. 2, and Southampton Sept. 4, arrived at this port yesterday.

Cotton declined ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb., and closed heavily yesterday on a moderate trade. Breadstuffs were again generally easier in price, and not particularly active. Provisions were quiet and slightly depressed. Groceries were less freely dealt in, but were quoted firm. More extensive freight engagements were reported at rather steadier rates.

Transactions in beef cattle are fair, with yielding prices. A limited number of the best droves were sold for over 16c. ℔ lb., but most dealers acknowledged that 14c.@16c. would embrace about the correct range of prices. Most of the sales are made at about 14½c.@15c. ℔ lb. Many rough oxen and bony bullocks would not sell for more than 10c.@11c. ℔ lb. The cattle market is not strong. The sheep trade continues dull, with a heavy supply of inferior sheep. Prices range from 3c.@5c., with a limited number at 5½c.@6c. ℔ lb., live gross weight. In some instances, a few selected wethers were sold at 6c. ℔ lb., gross weight. But the number sold for over 5c. ℔ lb. is exceedingly small. Fair lambs bring 7c.@9c. ℔ lb., but the supply of prime lambs is light. Transactions in hogs are dull, as there was a heavy supply of rough and poor animals received. There were over twenty car loads received yesterday, many of which were rough grass-fed hogs, which were difficult to sell at any price. Prices range from 8c. to 11c. ℔ lb., gross weight. Good common corn-fed hogs sold slowly at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Prime, 11c. ℔ lb.

Where the Responsibility Rests.

For the attempt to break down the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the view of securing for campaign purposes the patronage of that important Bureau, the President alone seems to be responsible. The Secretary of the Treasury has no lot or part in it. The corrupt influences which, with the President's help, secured so many bad appointments, and which are now obtaining the pardon of convicted offenders, are no doubt at the bottom of the affair. But the chief visible actor is Mr. Johnson, of whom Binckley is the blundering tool. It is barely possible that the proceeding can succeed. The character of Mr. Rollins stands in such bright contrast to the antecedents and associations of his accusers, and the whole game has been so clumsily yet so pretentiously played by Binckley, that we shall probably hear little more on the subject. The fact will remain, however, that at a critical period of Internal Revenue management, the President, in the interest of Democracy, has endeavored to oust Rollins by discreditable means, and so to acquire the absolute partisan control of the Bureau. The interests of the revenue and of public morality are treated as subordinate to party exigencies, and the grudge which is felt toward an efficient and faithful official.

The imbroglio has another aspect in which Mr. McCulloch continues to be largely responsible. We refer to his dispute with Mr. Rollins touching the appointment of Supervisors under the new law. The duty of nominating them devolves on the Commissioner. He is accountable for the fitness of the persons selected—their capacity, integrity and experience. His own qualifications in these respects are, as we understand, conceded by the Secretary, in whom the appointing power is vested. But because the Commissioner is a Republican, the Secretary in his zeal for Seymour and Blair, refuses to ratify the nominations. Their goodness he does not deny; their ability to discharge satisfactorily the duties of a Supervisor he has not impugned. But they are Republicans, and for that reason only he withholds his assent. The inquiry which the delay entails upon the service, the scandal which the squabble brings upon the Department, are in his opinion trifles, compared with the chance which the opportunity appears to afford for transfering important offices to the Democratic Party. To attain that end, Mr. McCulloch has taken upon himself the responsibility of prolonged resistance to the recommendations of the Commissioner, and of a general policy which shows how largely the measures of the Treasury Department are rendered subservient to the demands of the Democracy. Mr. McCulloch, in fact, has gone over bodily to that party, and his whole influence is exerted in its behalf. So far as this purpose obstructs the efficient working of the Internal Revenue branch, the country can have no difficulty in determining where the disgrace and responsibility belong.

This hostile relation of the present head of the Treasury to the Republican Party ought not to be forgotten in estimating the causes and results of whatever financial mismanagement has occurred. The fiscal and financial measures of Congress should be judged on their merits, apart from error or corruption or incompetency in their administration. Congress is responsible for Treasury management only so far as its laws are applied. And the application of its plans has long suffered from the want of sympathy between the Secretary and its intentions. His position in regard to Revenue laws has not been unlike that of Mr. Johnson in regard to the Reconstruction acts: not being heartily desirous of their success, he has complied with their requirements languidly, loosely, and after delay, and in some cases—as at this moment in reference to the Supervisors—he has ventured to bring matters to a standstill. In criticizing Treasury maladministration, then, it is necessary to remember that Congress is not responsible for Mr. McCulloch. The Democratic Party, which has sought and obtained his influence, must also assume the credit or discredit attaching to his official conduct.

The Maine Election.

Maine has done well. The election yesterday called out the heaviest vote ever cast in that State, and resulted in a decisive victory for the Republicans. The Republicans literally swept the State, electing their candidate for Governor, Gen. Chamberlain (who had already twice defeated his opponent, Mr. Pillsbury,) and five members of Congress. The majority for Governor is about 20,000, being a gain of nearly 10,000 over that of last year.

As we remarked yesterday, the election was important mainly as indicating the drift of public sentiment; and we think it shows pretty clearly that the drift is not toward a Democratic victory in November. Both parties made a very active and thorough canvass of the State. The Democrats were especially energetic, as they felt the necessity of making heavy gains to show the "reaction" in public sentiment of which their orators make so much account. But, as in the Vermont election, the gains are all the other way. The reaction is not apparent. Our Democratic friends must wait a little longer for it. They were confident of finding it in Vermont; and when that staunch Republican State buried their delusion under an overwhelming majority, they were sure it would come to light in Maine. They will now postpone the discovery till the October elections, when they will probably resign themselves to the task of calculating their chances in the Presidential campaign of 1872.

This great victory shows that the people have made up their minds to elect Grant and Colfax. They want Union and Peace, and they know that these can be secured only by the defeat of Seymour and Blair, and the rejection of the Democratic platform.

In a few weeks elections will be held in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Our advices from these States are in the highest degree encouraging; and we have no doubt the October elections will echo Maine's emphatic indorsement of Grant, and demonstrate anew the vitality and power of Republican principles.

A Chivalrous Censor.

The Charleston *Mercury* shares the demoralization which just now seems chronic among Democratic journals. It misrepresents the Times, thus:

> "The New-York Times, of the 8th instant, comes out as a revolutionist. Its argument is very simple—as simple, as that of Nicholas I. The acts of Congress are like the ukase of the Emperor of the Russias, or like the laws of the Medes and Persians, that altereth not. Therefore, be it known, to all ye vassals of the Empire that the Reconstruction acts *are*, and alter not; that all acts of subsequent Congresses—all decrees of Supreme Courts—all opposition and all declarations or acts to set aside the same, are 'civil war.' Now we have only a little to say. Here are men deliberately threatening war against the Government of the United States and the Constitution of the United States. War in the open face of law. The Times has thrown up all pretension to legality or constitutionality in the claims of the Reconstruction acts. It boldly admits their utter unconstitutionality. And on the back of these admissions, it now proclaims for revolution to carry out their lawless designs."

It is not necessary for us to say that the *Mercury* grossly and deliberately misstates our position. Neither on the 8th inst., nor at any other time, have we said anything which implies the unchangeableness of the Reconstruction acts, or the unwillingness of the Republican Party to abide by the legal results of the plan it inaugurated.

This, however, we have said—that the only method of effecting change which the loyal sentiment of the country will allow, is that which Federal or local law prescribes. In seven of the Southern States the Reconstruction acts have been superseded by the system they were intended to establish. The new Constitutions and the National Constitution, as amended by the Fourteenth addition, define the methods and conditions of change; and these, even subsequent Congresses must respect. The repeal of the Reconstruction acts to-morrow would effect nothing, save in the three States which are still governed by them. In the other States, local Constitutions are in full force, and local Governments are at work under them. These are accomplished facts, which the Democratic Party cannot disregard without plunging into insurrection.

To liken respect for law to the affirmation of its unchangeableness, and to pretend that the maintenance of authority as now existing as against Democratic threats is despotic and revolutionary is to blend falsehood with folly. The only party to which "lawless designs" may with the slightest truth be imputed, is the Democratic Party, which proposes to set aside seven Constitutions without consulting the majority who framed and enacted them, and to upset seven Governments formed under the law, and now in peaceful operation. If the party could accomplish its ends without violating organic law, national or local, we should have nothing to say except as to the injustice or inexpediency of its action. But it contemplates no such limitation. It threatens to enforce disfranchisement in spite of law, and to reëstablish "white men's governments" in defiance of constitutional hindrances. Executive usurpation, and the exercise of force by the disloyal organizations which abound throughout the South, are the means relied upon by the Democratic leaders; and the use of these means would constitute revolution.

No Disfranchisement in the South.

The address of the Democratic Executive Committee of South Carolina to the people of that State, is one among many proofs that no permanent injustice has been done to the Southern whites by the Reconstruction acts. Similar documents have been issued in Georgia, Alabama, and other States, their purpose being to show that no disfranchisement exists under the measures of Congress, or under the new Constitutions of the States. The South Carolina address announces that no such disability exists "by force of any law or authority whatever;" and on this ground it urges "hitherto disfranchised fellow-citizens" to vote at the coming election.

The mere announcement dispels a great delusion which the opponents of reconstruction have labored to build up. They have complained of disfranchisement. They have insisted that while votes have been conferred on black men, they have been taken away from white men. They have denounced the plan of Congress as a scheme to secure negro supremacy, and the new Constitutions as contrivances to serve the same end. These allegations are now shown to be untrue. Out of the mouths of Democratic Committees are they proved to be unjust. The Southern whites are not disfranchised. They have votes and are free to exercise them. They have not been robbed of their rights, or placed under the heel of the negro.

The fact is as creditable to the white and black Republicans who framed and carried the new Constitutions, as it is fatal to the falsehood which has been circulated against them. In every State they used their power with singular moderation. They employed no proscription as a rule, imposed no disability in respect of voting, and everywhere respected the rights of their opponents. The light disabilities which were imposed by the Alabama Constitution have since been removed by the Legislature; and generally throughout the South there is nothing to hinder Democrats from casting votes for their candidates.

Here, then, is the difference between the two parties. The Republicans, in Congress and in the South, have sought no special or exclusive privilege; they have not attempted to entrench themselves in power by disfranchising opponents. They have simply insisted that the privilege of voting shall be impartial. The Democrats, on the contrary, want power that they may enact the disfranchisement of the very class to whose magnanimity they are indebted for votes.

The Legal-Tender Act and its Assailants.

The *Journal of Commerce*, which assailed the constitutionality of the Conscription act, of the Reconstruction acts, and, indeed, of all the important measures adopted by Congress for putting down the rebellion, assails the legality of the Legal-tender act on two grounds; and though neither is relied upon for its support, they are presented by the *Journal* as being those on which its adoption was founded. These grounds are, first, that it was supported upon the plea of "necessity," admitted to amount to "a violation of the fundamental law;" secondly, that it is sustained on the ground that the legal-tender bills are a coinage, appertaining to the specific governmental power to "coin money and regulate its value." After stating these ridiculous points as being those on which the support of the measure hinges, our contemporary proceeds to demolish them, as if their mere statement did not accomplish this object.

We suppose that the views of the majority of the Court of Appeals of this State, in maintaining the legality of this act of Congress, are to be taken as the true grounds upon which its constitutionality is based, and that the assault of the *Journal* should be made upon them if it intended to enlighten its readers upon the actual state of the controversy, and enable them to form just opinions of this great constitutional question.

Without encumbering the question with too much detail, the point upon which its constitutionality is maintained is this: That the powers granted to Congress for purposes of war, enumerated in the Constitution, involve the expenditure of pecuniary means, and that to carry these powers into effect it became "necessary and proper," in the judgment of Congress, to issue Treasury notes, and to impart to them the qualities most certain to give them universal circulation; and that to make them tenderable for debts accomplished this object, and was one of the reasonable means conducive to the end; or, in other words, in addition to the enumerated powers, those also are expressly granted which are "necessary and proper" to carry them into effect, and this one being of that description, and being also a reasonable means of securing the end, is constitutional. We take it for granted that all objectors will concede that the emergency was too great and sudden to enable the Government to raise the large pecuniary means required by ordinary taxation. The wisdom exhibited by Prussia of setting apart an annual per centage accruing from taxation to constitute a war fund—a policy which enabled her to conduct the war with Austria out of this accumulation, and which arrested the attention of the civilized world—had not been adopted by this country; but, on the contrary, from the policy which the *Journal* supported, of issuing small bills, the means for conducting war had been expelled from the United States, and it became necessary to borrow them from foreign nations, or to supply them by issuing the same representative of money by which our finances had been debauched, and which the practice of modern nations had shown to be necessary in war.

Did Mr. Gallatin speak truly, when, in the name of the banks of New York, he said in effect that their resources had been exhausted by the loans already taken, and that it was a question of only a few days' time as to which should break first—the banks or the Government? We can add nothing to the force of Mr. Gallatin's statement, who said elsewhere that an expenditure unknown in the history of modern times was being made by our Government. The resource of borrowing from abroad was, of course, out of the question, for otherwise Mr. Gallatin's bank would readily have placed the bonds and made no complaints.

Those who assail the financial course of the Government, in issuing legal-tender notes, should show how otherwise its necessities might have been met, with the area of operations within which money could be raised, limited as it necessarily was to the Northern and Western portion of the United States. To do this fairly, they should place themselves in the situation of those members of Congress, who were desirous to put down the rebellion; who viewed the force aimed at the destruction of the national life as the most imposing known to modern history, and who were aware that there were traitors scattered throughout the North who opposed every means used by the Government, and who, discrediting our bonds, predicted our inability to raise the necessary means. If they will go back to that time in which doubt and dismay were prominent among capitalists, and assume this friendly attitude to the question, how shall the funds be raised? they may, perhaps, decide that it was an emergency so momentous as to require that the Government should have acted upon its own vigor in creating the means, and treated the collection of debts as a thing wholly subordinate to the preservation of its existence.

We share none of the doubts which some express as to the decision which the Supreme Court of the United States will make, believing that it will confirm the decisions made by the State tribunals, whose uniform tenor is in support of this act of Congress.

MINOR TOPICS.

Horatio Seymour has always been a blundering politician and prophet. He blundered fearfully about the war at its beginning. He then blundered right and left in regard to the national credit and finances. He then blundered about the draft and the management of things in this City. He then blundered about the way the war would terminate and the results of its termination. Since then he has blundered in every speech he has delivered; and at the New-York Convention, he blundered into refusing and accepting the Democratic nomination. Were he elected, he would certainly be known as the blundering President.

Prior to yesterday's election in Maine, the canvass of the State by both parties was very thorough. Republican and Democratic orators spoke in every place where a hundred people could be brought together. The voters could not very well fail to understand the issues. The fact that both Pendleton and Fessenden took part in the campaign gave great prominence to the financial question. Mr. Fessenden took the very highest ground in regard to the national credit and keeping faith with the national creditors, while Mr. Pendleton tried hard to put the cloak of honesty over his greenback scheme. The result is instructive to repudiators.

The reporters who are giving accounts of the religious meetings that have been organized in the wickedest regions of Water-street, Roosevelt-street and the Five Points, all speak of the intolerable filth and stench of those localities. Would it not be a means for the regeneration of their wretched denizens to have the streets kept in a less filthy and odorous condition than at present? Could not the Health Board do something in the way of enforcing a few simple sanitary laws upon the owners of the houses? We don't say that Mr. Whiting is the wickedest man in New-York; but we do say that the parties who are responsible for the obscene condition of these localities have more wickedness than their own to answer for.

Anybody who walks down Broadway, observingly, any of those fine afternoons, since the ladies have got back from the country and the watering places, will be satisfied of the benefit they have received from their Summer excursions. Clear, healthy faces, elastic movements, and general brightness and vivacity of appearance and expression are the gifts they bring back from the hill-sides and seaside, and field and forest. They will need all these when the so-called "gay" season begins, with its balls and parties, and late hours and foolish habits.

What do the Democrats mean by talking about the want of enthusiasm for Gen. Grant, and his lack of popular strength? It was the irresistible power of the popular sentiment in his favor which absolutely compelled the politicians to nominate him at Chicago. In every State in the Union the voters compelled the delegates to pledge themselves to nominate Gen. Grant. It is now confessed that his name has given new strength to the Republican ticket all over the country. Its power has been felt in Vermont and Maine. Its power is visible in the States of the West. Its power is visible among the Union soldiers, and among loyal men of all classes. There is no other man in the country in whom there is such deep-seated confidence; there is no other man possessed of such popular strength; and if the Democrats have not discovered any enthusiasm for him, it is evident they don't read the papers.

We observe by our English papers that the pottery manufacturers of Sheffield have lately concluded a convention with their workmen for the settlement of trade disputes by *arbitration*. The board to whom future differences are to be referred is composed of ten manufacturers nominated by the chamber and ten workmen appointed by the working potters. It is mentioned as a noteworthy fact, that one of the first questions addressed to the Liberal candidates for the representation of the Potteries was, "Will you vote for a legislative enactment making the decision of Boards of Arbitration binding on the parties appealing to them?" and the affirmative answers given were loudly applauded by the workingmen of the audience. The adoption of this system of *arbitration* shows a gleam of good sense amid the confusion that prevails whenever a difficulty arises between laborers and employers. We suggested it during the bricklayers' strike; and we again suggest it for the consideration of all parties.

As the Democrats are now showing that Grant is an utterly incompetent and imbecile soldier and a grossly immoral man, we suppose one of the first things they would do in case of their controlling the Government would be to remove him from the command of the army. As they are constantly eulogizing the Generalship and character of Lee, *he* would be their proper man for the place.

The cattle plague deserves some intelligent and comprehensive study by medical men. We have probably got the mastery of it in this section of country, but it has been at the expense of excluding all Texas cattle from our markets. We learn that this plague is still making great ravages in Russia. It has recently made its appearance in the environs of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and the Government has appointed a committee to inquire into its cause. We hope that, as the result of English, American and Russian investigations, some means for its prevention will be discovered.

We notice that the Democratic papers that have been ridiculing Grant's unaffected and heartfelt appeal, "Let us have peace," are discovering that it is the very deepest expression of the popular feeling, and are trying to use it in their own interests. A while ago they were full of the fiery and furious spirit of Blair's revolutionary manifesto, and everything was to be turned upside down and smashed to pieces. But now they find that won't do—at least it won't do to talk about. It is evident that Gen. Grant struck the key-note of the campaign.

Since a writer in the woman's rights organ has pronounced it "less disgraceful for a woman to be a mistress than a wife," Democratic papers are showing that sensuality is a plank in the Republican platform. But then the woman's rights paper is bitterly opposed to the Republican Party, and coddles the Democratic.

The Rochdale (England) Equitable Pioneers began in 1844 with twenty-eight members and £28 sterling. In 1867 they had 6,823 members, £128,435, a business of £284,910, and a profit of £41,619. They have a coöperative Corn Mill Society, and are about to get up a Bread Bakery and also a Dairy. Their Cotton Manufacturing Society made handsome profits from 1857 to 1864, but lost for the last three years. It is hoped the balance will for the future be on the other side. Those equitable societies threaten to revolutionize business. Franklin and other moralists have said that all trade has in it a principle of *cheating*. The new system would change all that. With coöperative societies for clothes, furniture and all other necessaries, trade would not be a business to be followed for its profits. Such a change would kill all the speculation and enterprise that grow from the strong feeling of individual selfishness, and trade would be turned into a mere system of *social morality*. It would certainly be a revolution beyond any revolution the world has yet undergone. But who shall say it may not yet come to pass, generally, when the principle has been found so very practicable and satisfactory already?

Almost every city and town in the country is now trying to get up its wickedest man. We notice the most of them are keepers of grog-shops. This is a warning to "respectable liquor dealers."

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, whose speech on the financial question we published the other day, has written a letter to the *Post*, in which, referring to the fact that a number of the Republican members who have not adhered to the Chicago platform on this (financial) question have already lost their nomination, he says: "Were it not for the present caucus system and management there would probably be no Republican advocate of disguised repudiation and fraud upon the floor of the next Congress." We trust this is true. We warned the Republican members who showed a disposition to get even with the Democrats in the race of dishonesty, that they were endangering their own political prospects, as well as damaging the party, the country, and the moral law.

An Anti-Grant paper says that if Grant were the Democratic candidate, he "would be certain of carrying nearly every State in the Union." But why would the Democrats vote for him when they consider him an imbecile soldier, a drunkard, a tyrant, a cotton thief and an immoral man? Why?

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

Another representation of "Foul Play" took place at the New-York Theatre last evening. The performance passed off quietly, and even smoothly, although there were several changes in the cast; but no incident not regularly set down in the prompter's book occurred to interrupt the entertainment. The audience was limited—but then, what it lacked in numbers it made up in applause. Whether this representation settles the vexed question of ownership in the premises, could not be ascertained last night. Every one appealed to for information on the subject seemed to be unduly mysterious, and only muffled threats and masked hints assailed the timid ear from every nook and corner. The fact alone was evident that Mr. Lloyd still held possession of the theatre, and he announced his intention of running "Foul Play" until he could get Mr. Gayler's drama ready. He contends that the sub-lease from the Misses Worrell gives him the control of the house while he can make its receipts reach a point of mutual profit. The young ladies consider this a misunderstanding of their intention; and Mr. Stewart, from whom they hold the original lease, denies their right to sub-let to any party whatever. This is the standing of the parties. Suits have been begun to eject Mr. Lloyd, but as these have failed so far, and that gentleman still holds "possession," he not only appears to have nine points of the law—but the whole of it in his favor. A day, however, may bring forth much. The alterations in the distribution of characters last night included a substitute for Mr. Mortimer, (as *Penfold*,) Mr. Chippendale, (as *Rolleston*,) and Mr. Harris, (as *Hiram Hudson*.) Mr. E. F. Thorne, who appeared as *Penfold*, was thoroughly stagey, but in palliation we may note that he was also thoroughly nervous. He avoided, or missed, all the refined phases of his *rôle*, and his performance was chiefly distinguishable for its sound and fury. Mrs. H. Watkins still retains the character of *Helen*.

Wallack's Theatre was closed last evening, and will remain so during the present week. The reopening for the regular Fall season will probably take place next Monday or Tuesday.

The 205th representation of "Humpty Dumpty" took place at the Olympic Theatre last night. "Beautiful Forever" seems to be the proper quotation to apply to this combination of furbelows and grotesqueries. The theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening, and the sign of "standing room only" was the unpleasant emblem that met the gaze of late comers. Mr. Jefferson has postponed his coming, and so "Humpty Dumpty" will have no fall during 1868 at least. The Wednesday *matinees* will shortly be resumed at the Olympic.

Miss Maggie Mitchell began the third week of her engagement at Wood's Museum last night, and the success which has attended the production of "Lorle" persuades her to continue the performance of that quiet German pastorale. The English Opera Bouffe troupe, led by Miss Galton, continue to make the afternoon performances at the new Museum attractive.

Mrs. Lander finds no necessity for changing her *rôle* at the Broadway. At the beginning of her engagement English versions of "Mary Stuart" and "Marie Antoinette" were promised, but the favor with which "Elizabeth" has been received has suggested the postponement of those pieces, and the repetition of Giacometti's tragedy. Mrs. Lander's engagement endures a fortnight longer, after which Mr. and Mrs. Florence will probably produce "No Thoroughfare."

Signor Blitz's magical *soirées* are gaining in favor with his new friends; and his old friends, too, are helping to warm up Dodworth Hall with crowds and heartiness. There are to be some additional acts introduced this week, which will be quite as amusing, no doubt, as any of the lively incidents of the original programme. The merry Old Wizard gives a special entertainment for children and ladies on Wednesday and Saturday.

The capacity of Pike's New Music Hall was singularly tested last evening. Mr. MacEvoy gave an exhibition of the new Hibernicon on the occasion, for the benefit of a Catholic church which is being erected by Dr. Burtschill in Seventy-eighth-street, we believe, and an effort was made to crowd all the friends, and a portion of the congregation, of the new church into the Music Hall last night. The result was a crowd of about 2,000 people inside the building, and a crowd of 1,000 outside. At any rate nearly 3,000 tickets were sold for the benefit. The succes of the Hibernicon seems to be assured.

Removal.—Messrs. Chickering & Sons have removed their piano warerooms to No. 11 East Fourteenth-street, between Broadway and the Fifth-avenue. Our advertising columns contain a notice of the various kinds of instruments which they offer for the examination of the public.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Emperor Napoleon's Speech at Chalons.

London, Monday, Sept. 14.

The Press of this city variously comment this morning upon the recent speech of Napoleon at Chalons. The following words were made use of by the Emperor on that occasion:

"I will say nothing more, as the public prints are sure to draw prophecies of war, however moderate my words are."

The London Times on American Affairs—The Alabama Claims.

London, Monday, Sept. 14.

The *Times* has a lengthy editorial article on American affairs this morning. The writer believes that Mr. Johnson, the American Minister, has a *carte blanche* from his Government to settle the *Alabama* case. The case of itself presents little trouble; the only difficulty is the reluctance of the American Government to settle a difficulty growing out of war resentments. No American statesman ever believed that the *Alabama* escaped with the connivance of Great Britain. There might be a question of inadequate laws, making England answerable, but this could be easily settled. The real grievance of the United States was the indifference of England in the civil war, and her willingness to see the Union dissolved. Of this the Americans were conscious at the time, and remember keenly now. They think we should have had an active sympathy with the North; that a confederacy based upon human slavery should have been at once condemned; that the Republican Party was the true friend of England; that it was wrong to even doubt the success of the Federal arms. After all, the anger of the Americans was due to their consciousness of England's want of sympathy their hour of peril; but the anger, if right, has been enough indulged.

Mr. Seward has refused the handsome offer of America, which should be credited to England. He now cuts the past adrift, and the thing is as good as settled. Legal points will not stand in the way. The only thing to ascertain is the responsibilty of England and to fix the proper indemnity.

FRANCE.

Arrival in Paris of Mrs. Lincoln.

London, Monday, Sept. 14.

It is stated that Mrs. Lincoln recently arrived in Paris, and that Gen. Dix, the American Minister, entertained her on the evening of the 5th inst.

AUSTRIA.

Strengthening the Garrisons in Bulgaria.

Pesth, Monday, Sept. 14.

On account of the insurrectionary movements in Bulgaria, the garrisons in Transylvania have been strengthened.

BOKHARA.

The Bokhara Treaty Not Ratified by the Emperor of Russia.

St. Petersburg, Monday, Sept. 14.

The treaty with Bokhara has not yet been ratified by the Emperor.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Vigorous Prosecution of the War Resolved Upon.

London, Monday, Sept. 14.

Advices have been received from Rio Janeiro to the 24th of August. The Ministry have resolved on a vigorous prosecution of the war, and a refusal of mediation.

Urquiza, who had been in rebellion against Buenos Ayres, had submitted to President Mitre.

The Allied forces were marching on the Paraguayan position at Timbo. President Lopez had 12,000 fighting men at the mouth of the Tibiguary.

The Brazilian iron-clads had gone to Asuncion.

Sarmiento, the newly-elected President of the Argentine Republic, was at Rio Janeiro.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Earthquakes and Tidal Waves—Political Disturbances in the Society Islands.

San Francisco, Sunday, Sept. 13.

The steamer *Idaho*, from Honolulu Aug. 29, has arrived.

The great tidal wave on the Pacific coast, to which reference has heretofore been made, was experienced on the shores of the entire group of islands on the 14th of August and for several succeeding days; the water in some places rising from ten to twelve feet above the usual high-water mark, and doing considerable damage. Earthquakes occurred in several of the islands, but they were not of sufficient force to have caused the tidal phenomenon.

The United States steamer *Mohongo* had returned to Honolulu from a cruise among the islands; all well on board. The bark *A. C. Wylie* arrived at Honolulu Aug. 11 from Bremen.

The Japanese immigrants employed in Honolulu refused to work unless the full amount of their wages was paid to them at the end of each month. The Board of Emigration decided to acquiesce to the demand, although the contract with the coolies called for the payment of their wages one-half monthly and the balance at the end of the term of service. Business at the Sandwich Islands was stagnant, and the commercial news is unimportant.

The following vessels of the Arctic whaling fleet have been reported up to July 12: *Aurora, Helen Snow, Massachusetts, Nautilus, Vineyard, Acors Barns*, seven whales each; *Concordia, Cornelius, Howland, Gay Head, Eagle, George Howland, Helen Mar, Jas. Allen, John Howland, Oreole, Progress, Rainbow, Trident, Champion, Florida, Kohola, Count Bismarck*, one whale each; *Corinthian*, six whales; *Roman, President, St. George, Massachusetts, Comet*, two whales each; *Awasawaks, California, Cicero, Daniel Webster, John Wells, Eugenia, George Islander, John Carver, Milo, Navy, Olean, Lydia, Ohio, Onward, Raindew, Gen. Scott, Monticello* and *Eagle*, clean. The *Active* and the *Eagle*, of Honolulu, had broken their rudders. The *George* and the *Eugenia* were leaking badly. On the 31st of July the Arctic Ocean was clear of ice. The ships cruised over the old ground, but saw no whales. Whaling Captains predict a failure this season. The ships generally have lost from three to four courses of copper all round, while their bows have been stripped.

Late advices from the Society Islands bring the news of important political disturbances there. On the 23d of June the King of Huahine, an island lying west of Tahiti, the independence of which is guaranteed by England, France and the United States, made a visit to Pomare IV., Queen of the Society Islands, at her capital—the village of Papeiti, on the northwest coast of Tahiti. When the King was about to return, the Governor of Tahiti arrested him, and compelled him to go on board of a French war-steamer and sign a new treaty with the French Government, the exact purport of which is not known. The King was then set at liberty, and he returned to his island, when his subjects revolted, took him prisoner and choose another King.

A very serious political difficulty had also occurred in Tahiti between the Governor of that island and the members of the Protectoral Government, resulting in the dismissal of the chief officers of all the departments, who were ordered to be sent back to France by way of San Francisco, on board the transport *Euryole*. Several of the officers, who had not been dismissed, resigned their places rather than continue in the service under the revolutionary *régime*.

The present Governor of Tahiti, Count Emil de la Roucierre, is said to have been convicted of some criminal offence in Paris in 1865, and sentenced by the Court to ten years' imprisonment; but through the influence of a brother, who held a high position in the Government service, the Count received, instead of the punishment awarded by the Criminal Court, the appointment of Governor of the Society Islands. Queen Pomare's chiefs in Tahiti and in

Morea have written to the Emperor of the French petitioning for the removal of the Count De la Roucieres from the Governorship of the island.

Business of all kinds was entirely suspended in Tahiti in consequence of the political disturbances. The English residents in Tahiti express themselves fearful that they shall be compelled to leave the islands unless the present Government shall be recalled.

The San Francisco Industrial Fair—Gold Discoveries in Arizona.

San Francisco, Sunday, Sept. 13.

The San Francisco Mechanics' Institute Industrial Fair closed last night. It had been open thirty-one days, and the receipts were $55,500, gold, exclusive of four days' receipts that were devoted to charitable institutions.

The wreck of the Italian bark *Brignardello* has been sold on account of the European underwriters for $80,000.

Major-Gens. Babcock and Porter, formerly of Gen. Grant's staff, arrived from the East overland last night, and were serenaded at the Cosmopolitan Hotel by the "Grant Invincibles."

Further reports of rich gold discoveries in Arizona have been received. Thirty-five thousand dollars' worth of retorted gold from the Vulture Mine was received by the last steamer from Los Angeles. A company of hydraulic miners have been working a claim near Prescott, which has yielded $15 per day to each hand employed, during several months past. There is some excitement in this city regarding the new mines.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Rear-Admiral Turner's Report of the Recent Earthquakes—The Loss of the Fredonia and Wateree.

Washington, D. C., Monday, Sept. 14.

Master O. White, of the United States steamship *Wateree*, arrived this morning as bearer of dispatches from Rear-Admiral Turner, commanding the South Pacific Squadron, to the Navy Department, giving details of the late earthquake on the Pacific coast of South America, most of which have already been published. Mr. White left Arica on the 16th of August. The report incloses others from Commander Gillis, of the *Wateree*, and Capt. Doty, of the *Fredonia*. Commander Gillis reports that his vessel was forced on shore at 7:20 o'clock in the evening. But one of the crew is known to have perished, though several are missing, they having been sent ashore to render assistance, and not having returned. The crew of the *Wateree* remain on board during the day time, but as there is a continual recurrence of shocks, and the Peruvian corvette *America* lies broadside, almost directly in front of her, and if another heavy sea should occur, the *Wateree* would certainly be crushed, precautions are taken to remove the officers and crew on shore for the night.

Admiral Turner's report is dated Callao, on board the *Powhatan*, Aug. 20. He would sail next day for Arica and keep on a strong head of steam while there so as to be able to put to sea on a moment's warning on the approach of any danger. Admiral Turner had an interview with the President of the Republic on the 20th and proffered his services to take down provisions, stores and nurses to the extent of the capacity of his ship. There is not a vestige left of the *Fredonia*. The last seen of her she was being carried entirely around the Island of Alassan where she must have been dashed to pieces on its shores. It would cost more than the original value of the *Wateree* to extricate her, and the undertaking would probably be useless as the ship is very much strained though the hull is perfect. The bodies of Acting-Master Organ and five of the crew of the *Fredonia* have been washed ashore, and Capt. Gillis was making arrangements for their burial. The following only of the officers and crew of the *Fredonia* remain alive: Captain, G. W. Doty; Paymaster, W. W. Williams; Past Assistant Surgeon, F. L. DuBois; Master-at-Arms, Charles Seville; Quartermaster, August Tanner. Capt. Doty informs the Navy Department under date of Aug. 16, that he thought it best to remain at Arica to look out for the remains of his crew and give them decent burial.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 14.

It appears from the official record that the crew of the *Fredonia* consisted of thirteen petty officers and fourteen seamen, and none of them were natives of the United States. They were originally from China, Germany, Denmark, the British West India Provinces, Russia, Sweden and Prussia.

The Heavy Rains in this State—Damage to the Canal and Railroads.

Fort Edward, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 14.

During the heavy rain Saturday night the canal north of here gave way at various places. The Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad track was washed away at various places. A train going north on Saturday night ran off the track near Fort Ann. The locomotive and cars were injured, but the passengers escaped unharmed. The canal-boat *Maggie Travis*, loaded with sugar for Whitehall, was washed out on the flats near Dunham's Basin. The canal broke here Sunday morning. The damage is estimated at $25,000. There is no estimate of the damage between here and Whitehall. Commissioner Dorn is here overseeing repairs. The railroad men are working with all the force possible to repair damage, and hope to be able to run regular trains in a day or two. The canal will be temporarily repaired, for use this Fall, in two or three weeks. Great damage has been done to the crops between here and Whitehall. Large fields of potatoes, buckwheat and corn were overflowed, and some entirely destroyed. A few cattle and sheep were lost. It is reported that 150 feet of the canal broke at Coveville.

Albany, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 14.

By the inundation of Friday night and Saturday, three bad breaches were made in the Champlain Canal, on the twelve-mile level, north of Fort Edward, the repairing of which will occupy four days; also a large breach on the sixteen-mile level. The towpath on both levels was damaged extensively. Another bad breach occurred at Fort Edwards. The water-weir and culvert were washed away, and 200 feet of the bank washed out to the depth of twenty feet below the canal bottom.

Outrage Upon a Little Girl by a Negro in Connecticut.

Bridgeport, Conn., Monday, Sept. 14.

A negro named John Hawley, who acknowledges having for several Sundays committed a rape on a little girl named Anna Kubiesky, aged 12 years, in the woods at Stratford, while she was on her way to Sabbath-school, was detected last Sunday in the act, and run down by Peter and Charles Wolf, uncles of the girl. He jumped into the creek and was rescued from drowning just as he was going down the last time. He is held under $3,000 bonds. Hawley is a stupid, half-witted fellow.

Rev. H. D. Nobles, Rector of the Episcopal Church in Bridgewater, Conn., committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He preached yesterday as usual. He kept a large boarding-school in Brookfield, and was well known and highly respected. He was about 45 years of age. He leaves a wife and five children. The act was committed in the basement of the school, adjoining his residence. Temporary insanity was probably the cause of the act.

The Express Robbers in Canada Committed for Extradition.

Windsor, Canada, Monday, Sept. 14.

Reno and Anderson, the Indiana robbers, were this morning committed for extradition, and will be handed over to the American authorities as soon as the necessary documents are received. Allan Pinkerton and L. C. Weir, who have been here, watching the case for the American Government, were arrested on Saturday, at the instance of the Reno brothers, for perjury. They were held to bail in the sum of $400 each, to appear before the Magistrate to-day at Sandwich.

Lease of the Newark and Paterson Railroad.

Newark, N. J., Monday, Sept. 14.

The Newark and Paterson Railroad has been leased in perpetuity to the New-York and Erie Railroad.

Fire at City Point, Va.

Richmond, Va., Monday, Sept. 14.

A fire at City Point yesterday morning destroyed the railroad depot, four warehouses, six wharves and the James River Hotel. No Richmond freight was destroyed. The loss is $30,000.

Destruction of Print Works at Gloucester, N. J., by Fire.

Philadelphia, Penn., Monday, Sept. 14.

The print works attached to the Washington Manufacturing Company's mills at Gloucester, N. J., were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Four steam fire-engines were taken to Gloucester from this city, and assisted to preserve the two extensive mills belonging to the Company from destruction, though they were somewhat damaged. The amount of loss was not ascertained.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Philadelphia, Penn., Monday, Sept. 14.

The fire is still burning at Gloucester, but has been confined to the print works, which is a total loss—probably a quarter of a million dollars. The insurance is insufficient to cover the loss.

Funeral of the Late Bishop of Canada.

Montreal, Canada, Monday, Sept. 14.

The funeral of the late Bishop Fulford, the Metropolitan Bishop of Canada, took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by an immense number of persons.

The procession formed in the following order: Hearse, chief mourners, clergy, military, physicians, members of the cathedral congregation, citizens. The pall-bearers were the Bishops of Huron, Quebec, Rupert's Land, Ontario, Toronto, and Dr. Beaver. Prolocutor Canon Balch preached an eloquent funeral sermon. The Dean, and Arch-Dean Leach conducted the funeral services. All the Episcopal Churches were draped in mourning as a mark of respect to the deceased.

Locomotive Boiler Explosion in Rochester—Loss of Life.

Rochester, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 14.

A shocking accident occurred in this city this evening, involving a loss of five lives. The locomotive attached to the freight and accommodation train on the Erie Railroad, just about to leave the depot, exploded its boiler with a report which shook the buildings for a long distance. Portions of the boiler were thrown a quarter of a mile distant. The engineer, John Jones, was oiling the engine when the catastrophe took place, and was thrown a distance from the depot and died in an hour of his injuries. Peter Armburst, a brakeman, who stood behind the engine, was instantly killed. The fireman was sitting in the cab, and was thrown upon one of the cars, but escaped with slight injury. Ella Glasgow, aged 15 years, who was standing near the engine, was instantly killed. Lizzie Sonne, aged 15 years, also near by, survived her injuries but a few minutes. Mary Haney, aged 11 years, was killed by the falling of the wall of her parents' house, which was thrown down by the explosion. Margaret Haney, another child, was badly injured. One or two other persons were slightly injured by the explosion.

Preparations for the Convention of Boys in Blue in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Monday, Sept. 14.

The State Guard of Harrisburg and Williamsport and the Soldiers' and Sailors' State Committee are making extensive preparations for the reception of their comrades to attend a Republican Convention, to be held on the 1st and 2d of October. In addition to the mass convention in the Academy of Music there will be a meeting in Independence-square, a day parade and torchlight procession in the night. Fifty thousand "Boys in Blue" are expected to attend.

Nomination for Member of Assembly.

Lockport, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 14.

R. M. Skeels was unanimously renominated for member of Assembly by the First Assembly District Democratic Convention of Niagara County on Saturday last.

Speech by Gen. Howard to the Negroes of New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, Sept 14.

Gen. Howard delivered an address to the colored people at the Liberty-street Colored Church last night, exhorting them to industry and sobriety, and to endeavor to overcome prejudices, in order that the predictions that the free colored people are unable to take care of themselves might not be verified. The General said nothing relating to political affairs. He was tendered a serenade by the Republican Club, but declined it as he leaves for Mobile this afternoon.

Convention of Knight Templar in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 14.

Two or three hundred Knights Templar from Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Louisville, Nashville, New-York, New-Hampshire and New-Jersey, arrived yesterday. Other delegations will arrive to-day. The regular exercises of the conclave will commence at the Masonic Temple to-morrow morning.

The *Democrat* has a special Denver dispatch, which says: "Bradford is still ahead, three counties to hear from."

Murder of Joseph Skinner—Three Persons Arrested.

Cleveland, Monday, Sept. 14.

Hutch Butterfield, a notorious character of this city, Robert McKearney, painter, and Lew. Davis, blacksmith, were arrested for the murder of Joseph Skinner. The proof against two of them is positive. Two others concerned have escaped from the city but are pursued.

Drowned in the St. Lawrence River.

Antwerp, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 14.

The body of a man named Howard was found floating in the St. Lawrence River, eight miles from Cape Vincent, and towed to that place by a fishing boat. It is now lying at the dock there. Howard is supposed to have been drowned two weeks ago from the steamboat *Dolphin*.

Murder by Burglars near Cleveland.

Cleveland, Ohio, Monday, Sept. 14.

Joseph Skinner, of Independence, near Cleveland, was shot dead in his own house by burglars, who escaped. There was no robbery. Jack O'Neill, a noted burglar and thief, has been arrested on suspicion.

Fatal Accident in Dalton, Mass.

Springfield, Mass., Monday, Sept. 14.

Thomas Birmingham, a prominent citizen of Dalton, fell from the third story to the cellar of Birmingham Brothers' stove factory in that town, this morning, and was fatally injured.

Kentucky State Fair.

Louisville, Monday, Sept. 14.

The Kentucky State Fair closed this afternoon, after a successful run of six days. Notwithstanding the wet weather, during most of the interesting days of the exhibition, the attendance was very large.

The Cincinnati Base Ball Club Coming East.

Cincinnati, Monday, Sept. 14.

The Cincinnati Base Ball Club leave here on the 22d instant to play the prominent Eastern clubs, beginning at Washington on the 24th instant.

Death of a Boston Merchant.

Boston, Monday, Sept. 14.

Augustine Heard, an old and esteemed merchant in the China trade, died this morning.

Arrival of the Steamship Peruvian.

Father Point, Monday, Sept. 14.

The ship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool for Quebec, was inward bound at 3 o'clock A. M.

Arrival of the Steamship Henry Chauncey from Aspinwall.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, Capt. Conner, which left Aspinwall on the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$30,486
Eugene Kelly & Co.	105,500
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	111,437
A. Belmont & Co.	115,363
Wells, Fargo & Co.	36,958
Total	$399,747

WAY TREASURE FROM ASPINWALL.

Meissmer, Ackerman & Co.	$600
S. L. Isaac & Ash.	700
Total	$401,047

Sculling Match on the Hudson—5,000 People Present—McKiel an Easy Winner.

The late regatta of the Hudson River Association has given a social standing to aquatics in this country that the leading clubs have for many years striven to attain. It was with great pleasure that we observed yesterday that the attendance of respectable people is greatly on the increase at exhibitions of this kind, as it is only a short time ago that a respectable man ran a great risk of being mobbed if observed by the crowds of roughs who were usually the patrons of boat-racing. The attendance yesterday was very large. The shores of the Elysian Fields were lined with the rougher portion of the spectators, who preferred investing their money in lager to paying the fare on board the steamers. The usual amount of small rowing and sailing boats that are invariably getting in the way of the racing boats, and making themselves otherwise disagreeable, were cruising about the river, and the three steamers *Jo Pearce*, *Thomas Kiels* and *C. P. Smith* heavily laden with a joyous human freight, accompanied the competitors in the race. The weather was rather unpropitious, and frequent showers of rain delayed the start for some time. The race was between John Blue, of New-York, and John McKiel, of Newburg, for $400. It was originally arranged to have taken place last Monday, but was postponed until yesterday, owing to many of the friends of the competitors desiring to witness a base-ball match which took place on that day. The distance of the race was five miles, to be rowed round to a stake-boat and back. The course was over that laid out by the Hudson River Association.

After considerable delay, the two contestants made their appearance on the river and pulled slowly down opposite the judges' boat, where they took up their positions. At exactly 5:21 the word was given, and they shot away from the starting-point without delay. Blue got a little the best of the start and shoved nearly a boat's length in advance, when McKiel, bending down to his work, shot by him and took the lead. As they passed by the Oil Docks McKiel had increased his lead to about ten lengths, and was pulling quite within himself. Blue did not look at all up to his work, and when they came to the stake-boat McKiel rounded about twenty-seven seconds before him, still pulling quite easy, about thirty-one to the minute. The race home was very uninteresting, as it was all one-sided, John McKiel having it all his own way, and winning easy. The distance was pulled by McKiel in forty-two minutes and thirty-six seconds. The other man was so far behind that his time was not taken.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The newspaper offices to-night are crowded with people anxious to hear the news from Maine, and the Republicans are very enthusiastic over the result. A dispatch from Congressman Blaine to the Times Office, showing 22,000 majority in the State, has sent the crowd home jubilant in the highest degree. The Democrats went to bed early.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION.

The main and most convincing argument used by the Tennessee Delegation in their interviews with the President to influence him to issue the necessary orders for the repression of violence in that State, was that the enforcement of the militia would be followed by a general contest between the Democrats and Kuklux on the one side, and white and black Unionists, who alone would be enrolled in the militia, on the other. Gen. Wiesner, in his remarks on the subject, portrayed in most vivid language the inevitable result which would follow from the organization of a partisan militia, and very easily convinced the President that none but Radical partisans would be enrolled under the laws as executed by Gov. Brownlow. At the same time he argued that both parties would submit to the domination of Federal military power, and, as has been stated, threatened that the people of Tennessee, judging from the result of the mission, would hold the President responsible for all the disturbances and bloodshed that might follow from a refusal to lend the aid of the General Government for the preservation of peace.

THE NEW-ORLEANS DEMONSTRATION.

The following dispatch was sent by the Secretary of War to Gen. Buchanan on Saturday, regarding expected disturbances during the Republican demonstration Saturday night, and it doubtless had much to do with the peace that was so well kept:

War Department,
Washington City, Sept. 12, 1868.

Commanding-General Department of Louisiana, New-Orleans, La.:

Brevet Major-Gen. Hatch, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, reports that there is danger of an assault upon a torchlight procession in New-Orleans to-night. You will so dispose and employ the troops under your command as to prevent such assault and preserve the peace. Please acknowledge receipt of this dispatch.

(Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

TREASURY APPOINTMENTS.

The following is a copy of a dispatch recently received by the Secretary of the Treasury, dated some point in Ohio, on the 10th inst.:

Why are Radicals still appointed to office in this State? This thing must stop.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

A REBEL LAW FIRM.

Ex-Confederate Gen. Albert Pike, the poet, the Mason, the rebel, the editor and the lawyer, together with Ex-United States Senator R. W. Johnson, of Arkansas, likewise of Confederate notoriety, have formed a co-partnership to prosecute the law claim and collection business in the City of Washington.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Secretary Stanton leaves for Ohio to-morrow, *via* Pittsburg. He will participate in the canvass there, and return in time to fulfil several engagements in New-York.

Senator Sherman writes that he will be here on Friday.

Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, arrived here yesterday, and left for New-York to-night. He is one of the few members of Congress from the South opposed to a session of Congress at the present time. He regards it as both unnecessary and unwise.

Senator Morgan arrived in the city to-night, and Gen. Schenck is expected to-morrow morning. Gov. Morgan says he sees no necessity for a session of Congress, and has not seen any member of the House who favors it. The matter will be decided in conference to-morrow with Gen. Schenck.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Monday, Sept. 14.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The following Customs regulations were promulgated to-day:

Treasury Department, Sept. 14, 1868.

To Collectors of Customs and Others:

The "additional regulations in regard to commerce and intercourse with foreign contiguous territory," dated Oct. 18, 1868, and those on the same subject dated June 19, 1868, are amended in the following particulars, which will be strictly observed and carried out by all concerned, viz.:

First—Before any cars containing foreign merchandise and sealed by the United States Consul, Vice-Consul, or commercial agent in a foreign contiguous territory shall be admitted to privileges granted by such additional regulations, it must appear to the Collector of Customs at the first port of arrival in the United States of such cars, &c., that the lading of said cars was superintended in person by the Consul, Vice-Consul or commercial agent who sealed the same, which fact must be certified to by said officer in the quadruplicate manifests provided for by Regulations No. 25, of June 19, 1868, above referred to.

Second—The foregoing conditions being complied with, and the seals on the cars appearing intact on their arrival at the frontier port, the Collector of Customs thereat will allow the car and its contents to proceed to their destination, on the owner, consignee, or agent of contents making entry of the same according to the quantities and values specified in the certified invoice required by law, and giving bonds, as in the case of warehouse and transportation entries.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PATENTS ISSUED.

For the week ending to-day there has been 310 applications for patents and 71 caveats filed. During the same time there were issued 240 patent rights.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

John H. Surrat's second trial is expected to take place next Monday. To-day sixty nine subpœnas for witnesses for the prosecution were issued, including three new ones, and ninety-six for the defence, and but a few, if any, of those heretofore examined.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS ABROAD.

A private letter from the Secretary of the United States Legation at Brussels, conveys the information that Hon. Darwin A. Finney, M. C. from the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, died in that city on the 25th of August. Mr. Finney had been an invalid for a long time, and was traveling for his health.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

Director Delmar, of the Bureau of Statistics, has just issued the twentieth number of his regular monthly reports. It contains a review of the foreign commerce of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1868, from which we compile the following brief synopsis:

Total value of import entries and the reëxports, and the resulting net imports of the United States, during the fiscal years 1860 to 1868, inclusive, specie and bullion included:

Years.	Import entries.	Re-exports Specie.	Net imports.
1860	$362,166,254	$26,933,022	$335,233,232
1861	352,739,387	20,645,427	332,093,960
1862	275,446,939	14,145,973	261,300,966
1863	252,919,920	23,406,832	229,513,088
1864	329,565,134	18,684,317	310,880,817
1865	248,555,652	26,110,773	222,444,879
1866	445,512,158	13,866,444	431,645,714
1867	411,733,309	20,106,820	391,626,489
1868	370,559,737	21,832,479	348,727,258

It will be observed from the above table that our import trade, which amounted, in 1860, to $335,233,232, fell from that amount, and, with one exception, fell each successive year to $222,444,879 in 1865. By the termination of the fiscal year the war closed, and during the following year the imports rose to $431,645,714, the highest amount which they ever attained in this country. Since 1866, however, they have gradually fallen, and, as the incoming monthly returns prove, are falling still. If this lowering movement continues, and there is as yet no indication to the contrary, the net imports during the fiscal year 1869 will not amount to over $325,000,000, and the receipts from customs to not over $150,000,000.

The following table exhibits the receipts of cash from customs, imports, tonnage, &c., during each fiscal year since 1860:

1860	$53,187,511 87	1865	$84,928,260 60
1861	39,582,125 64	1866	179,046,651 58
1862	49,056,397 62	1867	176,417,810 88
1863	69,059,642 40	1868	164,464,599 56
1864	102,316,152 99		

As since the abrogation of the cotton tax, the taxes upon certain manufactures and productions, and other sources of internal revenue, the receipts from customs remain the principal source of revenue to the Government; this threatened decrease possesses more than ordinary interest.

The total specie value of the domestic exports of the United States during the fiscal years 1860 to 1868, inclusive, (specie and bullion included,) is shown in the following table:

1860	$373,189,274	1865	$196,235,455
1861	382,836,474	1866	417,142,084
1862	213,253,560	1867	334,350,653
1863	240,407,512	1868	352,339,639
1864	241,967,048		

This table shows that our domestic export trade, which fell from $382,836,474 in 1861 to $196,235,455 in 1865, rose to $417,142,084 in 1866, in which year it culminated; falling to $334,350,653 in 1867, it increased in 1868 to $352,339,639.

The imports for the month of June, 1868, are given in detail and contrasted with those for the same month in 1867. We give the totals:

June, 1868, dutiable, $30,418,868; free, $2,694,038; total imports, $33,112,906, of which $16,584,302 was entered for consumption, and $16,528,604 entered warehouse.

June, 1867, dutiable, $29,580,925; free, $2,341,990; total imports, $31,922,915.

The domestic exports for June, 1868, are also given in detail, and show that our total exports for that month were $32,168,666, and for the same month in 1867, they were $36,279,550.

The total reëxports of foreign commodities during the month of June, 1868, were $2,044,982, against $2,061,600 in June, 1867.

The report contains a statement by customs districts of warehouse transactions during the month of June, 1868, from which it appears that the total value of foreign commodities warehoused was $60,360,399, of which there was withdrawn for consumption, $11,001,539; for transportation, $1,116,975; and for exportation, $820,587; making the total withdrawals $12,939,101; leaving a balance in warehouse at the close of the month of $47,921,298.

Of 126 collection districts and surveyorships, the foregoing statement contains returns from 99: 27 districts, all small, except San Francisco and Brazos de Santiago, have failed to make returns in time for publication.

The consular reports this month are full of interest. In consonance with the statistical returns of imports from our own ports, they all give evidence of the falling off of the shipments of foreign merchandise to the United States. The shipments from Glasgow, Lyons, Frankfort, Zurich, Basle, and Honolulu, all agree with our customs returns in showing that the culminating point of our foreign trade was in 1866, and that since that period the trade has steadily and sensibly declined. These reports are not only very valuable as collateral proof of the correctness of the statistical tables compiled from the customs returns to the department, but, as they are classified differently, they afford glimpses of certain details that would otherwise not transpire. For example, that we import both sewing-machines and petroleum from Canada is a fact that is exhibited in the Clif on consular returns, and yet which does not appear in our customs returns, where these articles are embraced in the non-enumerated commodities. They are specifically designated only in the export returns. In this connection it may be worthy of remark that owing to the partial failure of the root and grass crops in England this year by drought, considerable quantities of hay have been purchased in our markets and shipped to England to supply the demand for fodder. This is a somewhat novel article of export, and the shipments of this year may lead to important consequences in the future. It should not be understood that the English drought has affected the crop of cereals; on the contrary, the wheat crop of England is said to be of more than average quantity and quality. The failure of pasturage, however, by occasioning the necessity of an unusual slaughter of animals, is expected to occasion an increased demand for American dairy products.

One of our largest articles of export, tobacco, is the subject of the consular reports from Melbourne and Frankfort-on-the-Main. From the former place we have the customs regulation relative to the burden of the ships and size of the packages in which snuff and tobacco may be imported, a violation of which subjects the goods to liability of forfeiture, and from the latter an interesting account of the proposed new import and excise taxes on tobacco in North Germany. The proposed customs duty is one of 10 thalers per quintal, and a measure destined to have an important effect upon American interests, while the proposed excise tax can hardly fail to augment this, appears to meet with opposition in Germany, and the interests of this feature is enhanced by the bold economical principle upon which it is founded, viz.: "that a tax upon luxuries is an unsustainable and impracticable idea, and contrary to all reasonable principles of taxation."

The reports from the Pontifical States and Mexico both announce important changes in the coinage of those countries. All the reports substantiate the long since well-attested fact that our formerly enormous carrying trade has passed into the hands of foreigners; not only have we ceased to carry for other nations, but even for ourselves. At some of our consulates the visit of an American merchant vessel is a very rare occurrence, while at others it has not happened for years. This condition of affairs was fully illustrated in the report of the Director on American ship-building, dated Nov., 1866, since which time but little if any improvement has occurred.

Attention is also directed to the commercial tariffs of foreign nations appended to the consular reports, many of which contain modifications that cannot fail to be of interest to the Government and the commercial community.

The report contains the usual summaries, and is replete with interest.

THE SEPTEMBER SESSION.

Senator Morgan arrived here to-day. Representative Schenck left Columbus, Ohio, to-day for Washington to consult with him as to the adjourned session of Congress.

THE NEW-YORK REVENUE INVESTIGATION.

District-Attorney Courtney returned to New-York to-night. He to-day had an interview with the President, in company with Secretary McCulloch. He will have charge of the pending revenue cases, and will be furnished with an assistant. The understanding is that Solicitor Binckley is altogether out of the case.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The Secretary of War has directed Brevet Major-Gen. Hooker to repair to New-York City and report for examination before the Retiring Board. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Duncan and Major Wm. B. Royall, Fifth Cavalry, are ordered to proceed to Omaha and report to Major-Gen. Augur for duty with their regiment. Capt. Eagan, Second Cavalry, is relieved from recruiting service, and ordered to join his regiment.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Sixteenth Assembly District Boys in Blue.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Boys in Blue Club held a very large meeting last night at their Headquarters, No. 186 Third-avenue, Capt. Cregan, the President, in the Chair. The following officers were elected: For Captain of the Military Battalion, Capt. M. Cregan; First Lieut., J. V. Truss; Second Lieut., Albert Bugbee; Thomas Carr, Orderly Sergeant. A committee was appointed to select the Sergeants and Corporals. After a stirring address by Capt. Cregan, the Club adjourned to meet on Thursday night for their uniforms. They will turn out about 150 men.

Eighteenth District Boys in Blue.

The Eighteenth District Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue Club held a meeting at their room, No. 179 Lexington-avenue, last evening, for the purpose of receiving their uniforms. These consist of a light blue oil-cloth fatigue cap and cape, and such will be worn by all the Boys in Blue clubs of this City in the procession to the great mass meeting of Boys in Blue shortly to take place.

Lieut. E. F. Bruce was Chairman of the meeting, which confined itself strictly to the above object.

Eighteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A regular meeting of the Eighteenth District Union Republican Association took place last night at No. 179 Lexington-avenue, Col. Christopher Pullman in the chair. Numerous names were added to the roll of members, and some routine business was transacted. After this, the meeting adjourned to the mass meeting at the Cooper Institute of the Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club.

The Industrious Boys in Blue.

During this week the New-York Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue, under the auspices of the State Central Committee, will meet, on the evening of the 16th, at No. 470 Grand-street, at Bleecker Buildings, at Lincoln Hall, Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, and at No. 23 Third-avenue. On the 18th they will meet at No. 168 Eighth-avenue and at No. 168 East Broadway. Eloquent and well-known speakers will address each meeting.

Union League Association.

The victory in Maine will be celebrated by the Union League Association of the Twenty-second Ward, this evening, by a public meeting at the Wigwam in Forty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue. Hon. Henry B. Stanton, Gen. James L. Kiernan, and Gen. M. S. Littlefield will address the meeting.

Tannery Dedication of the Yorkville Grant and Colfax Club.

A grand dedication of the new Tannery of the Yorkville Grant and Colfax Club took place last night in Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The hall was decorated with flags and devices, and a numerous audience attended, many of whom were ladies. Mr. Horatio P. Allen, the President, was in the chair, and Jacob J. Van Winkle Secretary.

Speeches were made by Gen. James L. Kiernan, Judge Welcome R. Beebe, John Rafferty and Hon. E. Delafield Smith.

Enthusiastic Republican Meeting in Orange County.

Notwithstanding the rain Friday night, Slauson's large hall at Middleton was filled to overflowing, and Major Pangborn for two hours entertained this immense multitude with one of his best speeches. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The torchlight parade comprised delegations from Circleville and Goshen, who after the meeting were bountifully entertained by Hon. E. P. Wheeler, Republican elector of this district. Speeches were made by Messrs. Wheeler, Van Wyck, Madden and Stivers.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

A large Democratic mass meeting was last evening held in the Seymour and Blair Wigwam in Broadway, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Thirteenth Ward Democratic Association. William J. Powell was called to the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Isaac Simonson, Mayor Kalbfleisch, John C. Jacobs and others. Mr. Kalbfleisch, in the course of his address, complained that a Republican newspaper charged him with having taken too much lager on Saturday, when he had only taken one glass. His Honor charged his opponents with inconsistency in abusing him, an old Dutchman, for drinking lager, while they advocated the election of a gentleman for the Presidency who uses something stronger. The explanation was received with loud laughter. The meeting was brought to a conclusion by Hon. C. L. Smith singing an original campaign song.

New-York, July 1, 1868.

Dear Sir: In your paper of last week you or one of your correspondents say that Dr. —— is not the originator of the celebrated Plantation Bitters, and that they were manufactured and sold by one Pedro Martelle, an old Spaniard, in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as every old sea captain can testify. Now, Sir, I can certify to the above as being true, for I have followed the sea for over forty years, most of the time doing business with the West Indies. These same Bitters, differently put up and named, were brought to my notice on my first trip to the Island of St. Croix for a cargo of rum, and for years and years after my ship's stores were never without them. I always supplied my family and many of my neighbors with them, and can truly say a better Bitters and Tonic is not made in all the world.

Yours, truly,
Capt. HENRY WENTZ.

Magnolia Water.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.—*Advertisement.*

Cincinnati, Aug. 26, 1868.

Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, and No. 10 State-st., Boston, are our agents for the East, and specially authorized to contract for advertising in the *Commercial*, at our lowest cash rates.

Eastern houses desirous of advertising in the *Commercial* are requested to contract through them.

M. HALSTEAD & CO., Proprietors *Commercial*.

All those who have used Panknin's HEPATIC BITTERS pronounce them to be all that is claimed for them. They can be used for all diseases of the stomach and liver, such as sick headache, oppression after eating, heartburn, nausea, &c.

Agents, HEGEMAN & CO.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

American Waltham Watches.

The standard of excellence in their various grades, and conceded to be the best watch for the price in this market.

A complete assortment in Gold and Silver cases at very low prices by

BENEDICT BROS., Agents,
Keeper of the City Time,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Mott—Nodine.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, William R. Mott to Agnes, second daughter of James Nodine, all of Yonkers. No cards.

DIED.

Ackerman.—At Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 10, Dorcas, wife of the late Schenck Ackerman, of Fishkill, aged 71 years.

Bleakie.—On Sunday, Sept. 13, Jane Bleakie, the beloved wife of Robert H. Bleakie, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Naval Lodge, No. 69, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 351 West 21st-st., on Wednesday at 1½ o'clock.

Bedson.—On Sunday, Sept. 13, Mrs. Jane, widow of the late Thomas Bedson, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the house of her son-in-law, Dr. Van Kleek, No. 69 East 4th-st., on Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

Bogert.—At Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 14, Charles Ludlow, infant son of Charles Ludlow and Julia Hamilton Bogert, aged 1 year, 3 months and 16 days.

Clowes.—At Bridgehampton, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 13, the second anniversary of her birth, Florence, youngest daughter of T. Frederick and Louise W. Clowes.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 13 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

Churchill.—At Gloversville, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 3, Henry Churchill, aged 60 years.

Campbell.—In New-York, on Monday, Sept. 14, in the 29th year of his age, Mr. A. P. Campbell, of Para, Brazil.

☞ Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

Godkin.—On Saturday, Sept. 12, at New-Haven, Ralph, youngest child of Edwin L. and Frances E. Godkin, aged 2 months and 4 days.

Heard.—On Monday, Sept. 14, Nicholas T. Heard, in the 85th year of his age, brother of the late James Heard, of this City.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Wednesday at 4 P. M.

Mead.—At the residence of her nephew, Mr. Charles Mead, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday morning, Sept. 14, Mrs. Elizabeth Mead, widow of the late Noah Mead, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, on Wednesday, Sept. 16, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

McCutchin.—At Briar Cliff, near Sing Sing, on Saturday, Sept. 12, Adam McCutchin, of St. Croix, Danish West Indies.

Funeral services in All Saints' Church, Briar Cliff, at 8 A. M. on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

Pattullo.—On Saturday, Sept. 12, David Pattullo, of hemorrhage, a native of Scotland, in the 62d year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Thomson,) 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Dundee and Brechin papers please copy.

Pendleton.—On Sunday night, Sept. 13, at the residence of Rev. S. D. Denison, No. 421 East 50th-st., Mrs. Ann Pendleton.

The remains will be taken to Stonington, Conn., for interment.

Spring.—On Sunday, Sept. 13, Charles Rodgers, infant son of L. Louis and Martha C. Spring.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, No. 6 East 37th-st., on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock noon.

Shepard.—After a short illness, at Orange, N. J., Jenny E., wife of Benj. Shepard, and daughter of the late Thomas Nelson, of Brooklyn.

Funeral services this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, in Orange, corner of Valley Road and White-st. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the North Orange Station.

Stevens.—In Paris, on Friday, Aug. 7, Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Office of the Secretary of the
New-York Yacht Club,
No. 45 Liberty-street,
New-York, Sept. 14, 1868.

By order of Commodore H. G. Stebbins the officers and members of the New-York Yacht Club are requested to meet on board the ferry-boat at the foot of Barclay-street, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 11:30 A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral obsequies of the late Commodore Edwin A. Stevens, Esq. By order.

H. MORTON, Secretary N. Y. Y. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN CORRECTING A SLIGHT ERROR,
DR. DIXON'S RECOMMENDATION
(should have been as follows)
ON
HERNIA, OR RUPTURE.

HERNIA, CAN IT BE CURED BY ANY OTHER REMEDY THAN DR. SHERMAN'S CURATIVES?

What shall we say of a man who boldly announces, from his office in the Astor House, a Radical Cure Truss to close up, without puncturing, the canal through which the bowel descends. There is such a person in this City, and he receives Thousands of Dollars from his dupes. We ask the question of every educated physician and surgeon throughout the world, is this Radical Cure Truss not the most inhuman device for the torture of suffering humanity ever invented? There is but one answer. The man who thus advertises a Radical Cure Truss, in the face of the advanced sciences of the day, is a shameless fellow and must meet his deserts. Since the great fame of Dr. J. A. SHERMAN is within the knowledge of all suffering from Rupture, they are crowding to him daily in large numbers to reap the benefit of his assistance in the adaptation of his Curatives to meet their peculiar wants. Dr. SHERMAN is a resource that gives us great comfort; we send him our patients with perfect confidence, and we advise all our brethren to do likewise. What better evidence can be given in favor of Dr. SHERMAN'S RUPTURE CURATIVES than such positive and ample statement as the above, (presumed, so justly, to be given by that polite, profound, indefatigable student and erudite writer and commentator on the new theories of the times.)

Dr. SHERMAN would respectfully inform those persons disposed to visit him, from the unsolicited and powerful comments of Dr. Dixon, that he will be found at his only office, No. 697 Broadway.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

This is one of the three great remedies which have made Dr. SCHENCK more successful in the treatment of several very dangerous and fatal diseases than any other medical practitioner in the United States. The Mandrake Pills are offered as

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL,

Blue mass and other preparations of mercury, which actually produce more suffering and death than the diseases which they profess to cure. In confirmation of this fact the Allopathic physicians themselves have volunteered their evidence, although they continue to use that pernicious drug most extensively and indiscriminately in their practice.

ALLOPATHIC TESTIMONY AGAINST MERCURY.

Dr. James Hamilton, an eminent Allopathic physician of England, says: "Among the numerous poisons which have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases there are few which are more active, and, of course, more dangerous than mercury."

"Preparations of mercury," says Dr. William Beach, of New-York, "when they are used either internally or externally for a considerable length of time, increase the general action of the heart and arteries, and produce salivation, followed by emaciation and debility, with an extremely irritable condition of the whole system. These effects of mercury are expressly mentioned or virtually admitted by every author, both ancient and modern, who has directed its use."

The same author declares that scrofulous sores, ulcerations of the liver and lungs, and all kindred disorders, are "much aggravated by the use of mercury."

And yet this corrosive mineral, so denounced by the Allopathic doctors, is prescribed by them almost universally in cases of liver complaint, consumption of the lungs, &c.

It is generally believed by physicians of all schools, that many fatal diseases of the lungs, and other internal organs, originate in a disordered state of the liver. To correct the unhealthy condition of the liver they give calomel and blue mass, because, as they suppose or pretend, their pharmacopœa offers no better remedy, or none that is less objectionable and dangerous.

THE SUBSTITUTE.

Dr. Schenck avers that his Mandrake Pills will effect every object for which the preparations of mercury can possibly be useful; and he declares most solemnly and conscientiously that these Pills may be used with perfect safety in all cases where alterative or purgatives are required. This medicine acts on the Liver and Stomach, giving energy and a healthy tone to both of these organs without producing any unfavorable reaction, and without impairing the digestive powers or weakening the constitution of the patient. It can be proved that hundreds of people have been cured of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint by the use of this medicine. So powerful and unmistakable is its action on the liver that some physicians who had witnessed its effects declared that calomel must be one of its ingredients. But Dr. Schenck protests, and he has made oath before an Alderman, that no mineral substance whatever enters into the composition of this medicine.

THE MANDRAKE PILLS

Are composed entirely of roots and herbs, obtained from the great storehouse of Nature, and their salutary effects will appear as soon as the medicine is brought to the test of a fair experiment. Schenck's Mandrake Pills do not produce any nausea or sickness at the stomach; but when given for Dyspepsia, it may be proper to use them in connection with SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC. By this judicious treatment, the digestive faculties are speedily restored to their full vigor, and the worst case of indigestion may be cured.

When we reflect that the liver is the largest internal organ of the body; that to it is assigned the important duty of filtering the blood and preparing the bile: that it is subject to many disorders, and that when it is diseased or inactive the whole body suffers sympathetically, it is not surprising that a medicine which can restore the healthy operations of the liver should produce wonderful changes in the general health, and effect cures which may appear to be almost miraculous. Headaches of long continuance, severe pains in the side, breast and shoulders, aching of the limbs, a feeling of general weakness and wretchedness, and other alarming or distressing symptoms, indicative of imperfect or disordered action of the liver, are speedily removed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Costiveness, piles, bitter or sour eructations, and that indescribable feeling of oppression, mental anxiety, languor, lethargy, and depression of spirits, which unfit a man for the management of business and the enjoyment of life, are all relieved by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac gives a treatise on Consumption in its different forms—Bronchial, Tubercular, Pulmonary, Pleuritic—and how to treat it. Every consumptive should get one and read it. They can be had gratis of any druggist, or on application to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 N. SIXTH-ST., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia. Will be sent by mail.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his Principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Dr. Schenck will also be professionally at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 15, and at his Rooms, No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

CRICKET.
ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN
vs.
TWENTY-TWO OF NEW-YORK.

This great match will come off on the grounds of the St. George's Club, West Hoboken, Sept. 16, 17 and 18. Admission tickets, 50c.; match tickets, $1.

Take Hoboken Ferry and horse-cars, or Morris and Essex Railroad to far end of the Tunnel; also Jersey City horse-cars to Five Corners.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

CRESYLIC SOAPS FOR THE TOILET.—(Patented.)—The beneficial effects experienced from the use of CARBOLIC and CRESYLIC ACID SOAPS have caused the undersigned to introduce them in a form suitable for the toilet. These acids are well known for their disinfecting and antiseptic properties, and as compounded in these Soaps render their use pleasant and refreshing. They are useful for all irritations of the skin, on sores or wounds, in sick rooms, surgeries, hospitals, &c. JAS. BUCHAN & CO., 190 Elizabeth-st.

AWAY WITH BAD SMELLS.—PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT, the best and cheapest deodorizer, meets all the chief recommendations of the Metropolitan Board of Health. First premium awarded by American Institute 1867. Agency, No. 24 Dey-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE NATIONAL AND METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE."

Ready Sept. 16,

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.

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VI.—The Maple-Tree.
VII.—The Protestant Protest Against Protestantism.
VIII.—Too True: Chaps. XVI and XVII.
IX.—Land of the Troubadors.
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Terms: $4 per annum, 35 cents a number. Liberal discount to clubs.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON,
No. 661 Broadway.

JUST READY.

I.

AMONG THE ARABS.

A narrative of adventures in Algeria.

By G. Naphegyi, M. D., &c. 12mo. with Portrait. Tinted paper. Fine cloth, $1 75.

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FIVE YEARS WITHIN THE GOLDEN GATE.

By Isabella Saxon. Crown 8vo. Cloth, $2 50.

For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Philadelphia.

WASHBURN ON REAL PROPERTY.

New and enlarged Edition, in 3 vols.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., BOSTON,
Have just published

A TREATISE ON REAL PROPERTY. By Emory Washburn, University Professor of Law in Harvard University.

Third Edition, revised and greatly enlarged; 3 vols. 8vo. Law sheep, $22 50.

THE MONTHLY MEDICAL REPRINT, the cream of the European medical journals, is published at five dollars per annum, by JOHN HILLYER, No. 14 South William-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

500 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its way or local business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of 6 per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is the length of time they have to run.

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,

And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Sept. 14, 1868.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND OR-MOLU,
OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Office Soldiers' Dispatch Company,
September, 1868.

TO THE LATE PATRONS OF THE SOLDIERS' DISPATCH COMPANY.—We have taken off our wagons previously doing City Express business, and the old Knickerbocker Express, having taken our office, we cordially recommend that Company to all who have favored us with their work.

ALEX. SHALER, President.

Wm. Bullard, Superintendent.

The Knickerbocker Express respectfully announce that it also transacts the business for the Housatonic and Danbury and Norwalk Expresses, and continues, as heretofore, their Express business for all parts of New-York City.

Office, No. 114 Reade-st. Branch Offices, Nos. 489 Broadway, 117 John-st. and 67 Cortlandt-st.

P. M. BEAN.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The members of this Committee will meet THURSDAY EVENING, at Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Important business will be transacted.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

A. J. Plumb, M. Halloran, } Secretaries.

ADVANCE OF THE UNION LINE.

GRANT, COLFAX, GRISWOLD AND VICTORY.
THE LOYAL VETERAN GRANT CLUB,
MAJOR-GEN. ALFRED PLEASANTON, PRESIDENT.

Will celebrate the anniversary
OF THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM
BY A GRAND MASS MEETING
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE ON THURSDAY EVENING,
Sept. 17, at 8 o'clock.

The following eminent soldiers have positively accepted invitations to address the meeting:

Maj.-Gen. D. E. Sickles,	Gen. C. H. Van Wyck,
Maj.-Gen. G. H. Sharpe,	Gen. J. B. McKean,
Maj.-Gen. H. A. Barnum,	Gen. T. B. Gates,
Maj.-Gen. J. Cochrane,	Col. E. W. Dennis.

Front seats reserved for ladies and disabled soldiers.

CHAS. K. GRAHAM,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

M. W. Blake, U. S. N., Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.

RALLY! RALLY!

A regular meeting of this Club will be held WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, at their headquarters, No. 485 4th-av., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Hon. F. A. Conkling and others will speak. The celebrated Anderson Glee Club will sing.

N. B.—Meetings every Wednesday evening.

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, President.
Wm. T. Black, 1st Vice-President.
Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, 2d Vice-President.
Thos. B. Asten, Treasurer.
Robt. P. Duncan, Recording Secretary.
Archibald Johnson, Corresponding Secretary.

Spencer Kerby,
John Pullman,
Richard Kelly,
Jas. B. Hunt,
A. G. Dunn,
D. D. T. Marshall,
John A. Tackerbery, } Executive Committee.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.

Grand Rally at Ebbett Hall, West 33d-st., near Broadway,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Addresses by
Major Jas. Haggerty,
Dr. A. H. Robinson,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews,
Hon. Freeman J. Fithian.

Good singing by Glee Club.
Seats reserved for ladies.

C. C. PINCKNEY, President.

Wm. H. Montfort, Secretary.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The Boys in Blue, of the Tenth Assembly District will meet at the headquarters of the Republican Association, No. 385 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., when the following eminent gentlemen will positively address the meeting, viz.: Major Willard Bullard, Hon. G. A. Everett of Ohio, Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Hon. Charles S. Spencer.

Capt. JOHN LALOR, President.

Daniel T. Robertson, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR CLUB, SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX BOYS IN BLUE.—The above Club will hold their regular weekly meeting on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the St. John Hotel, No. 759 Broadway, when addresses will be delivered by Gens. Dayton and Lawrence, Daniel McFarland, Esq., and other distinguished speakers.

Col. GEO. W. DE COSTA, President.

Capt. S. B. Kingsbury, Capt. R. Bracken, } Secretaries.

THE GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB of the Eighteenth Assembly District will hold a public meeting, at their Reading Rooms, No. 464 3d-av., on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 15, at 8 o'clock. W. Walter Phelps, of this City; Hon. John Oakey, of King's County; Hon. A. Delafield Smith, Dr. Snodgrass and others will address the meeting.

E. C. JOHNSON, President.

Samuel M. Cox, Secretary.

MASS MEETING AT THE WIGWAM in 46th-st., near 8th-av., under the auspices of Council No. 1 U. L. A., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Speaking by Hon. Henry B. Stanton, Gen. J. S. Kiernan, Gen. M. S. Littlefield, singing by the Glee Club. Everybody invited. Seats for ladies.

D. B. MELLISH, President.

B. F. Finley, Secretary.

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG.

POLITICAL NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have on hand the largest stock of Bunting Flags to be found in the country, all of our own manufacture.

ANNIN & CO., Nos. 99 and 101 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York.

No. 76 State-st., Boston,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

No. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Bills of exchange bought and sold. Drafts for £2 and upwards issued on Scotland and Ireland payable on demand. Drafts granted on and bills collected in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco.

WALTER WATSON,
CLARENCE M. MYLREA, } Agents.
ARCHD. McKINLAY,

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.

DRAFTS ON DREXEL, HARJES & CO., PARIS, COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS, &C.

ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED COLLATERALS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A pamphlet, containing the terms of settlement come to with the bond and debenture holders of this Company, may be obtained at, or will be sent by post from the general offices of the Company, where any further information as to its affairs may be procured. No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

No. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION OR by-law of the Directors of the Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company is published, as required by law:

"The annual Stockholders meetings for the election of Directors shall be hereafter held on the first Monday of October in each year."

And notice is hereby given that, pursuant to such resolution and by-law, an election for thirteen Directors of the said Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company will be held at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on the first MONDAY (5th day) of October next. The polls will open at noon and remain open for one hour.

JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE Illinois Central Railroad Company will, on the 1st day of October next, pay its seven per cent. Construction Bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from three thousand and one to four thousand (3,001 to 4,000) inclusive, with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon their surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and it doth hereby name the 1st day of October, 1868, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon said $1,000 bonds, numbered 3,001 to 4,000, will cease.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 4, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th inst.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 15th of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 16th of September, 1868. By order,

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 9, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 23d of September, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

BONDS STOLEN.—$15,000—$1,000 EACH OF new Tennessee Six Per Cent. Bonds, numbered as follows: 1,978, 1,757, 2,271, 2,263, 2,269, 6,699, 6,282, 6,283, 1,840, 1,077, 3,699, 3,691, 5,093, 6,094, 6,423; were stolen from me on the 26th inst., in the City of New-York. I hereby forbid and caution all persons from buying or negotiating the above-mentioned bonds. F. DICKIE.

AUG. 31, 1868.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 14, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	113¼	113⅝	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108⅝	108⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	114	114⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68.	108⅞	109⅛
5-20 Reg., '62....	108½	108¾	10-40 Registered.	104⅜	104⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113¼	113⅝	10-40 Coupon....	104¾	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅝	109⅞	Gold............	143⅞	144
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111	111⅛			
Jan. & July....	108¾	109			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston;
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.

OFFICERS;

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wau-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to

Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.
Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

And at the office of the Company,

Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE, BUY AND SELL Governments, Gold, and Miscellaneous Securities, strictly on Commission. Orders executed promptly and satisfactorily.

A. W. GREENLEAF.
JOHN B. NORRIS.
BENSON VAN VLIET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

have removed from No. 69 Broadway, to No. 4 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1868.

In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of 7-30 notes that on and after MONDAY, the 14th September inst., such notes must be forwarded to the United States Treasurer at Washington for redemption.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Ass't Treasurer United States.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 Bond-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1868.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF this Company will be closed on the 16th inst., and opened October 9, for the election of Directors, to be held at Toledo, Ohio, on the 7th day of October next.

J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000.

CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE. WM. A. STEPHENS.
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

BANKING HOUSE OF

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

(Corner of Cedar-st.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for Investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

SAFE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS,

100,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

These Bonds are for only fifty ℔ cent of the cost of the Road, which is equipped in every way first-class, and running from South 7th-st., Williamsburg, to Islip.

The road is now doing a good business, and the receipts are much larger than the most sanguine anticipated.

For further particulars inquire of

KETCHAM & CLARK, BANKERS,

NO. 68 WALL-ST.

MONEY.—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, secured by bond and mortgage on City, Brooklyn or Westchester property. Apply to WAKEMAN & SUTTON, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION have this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to stockholders of this date, on and after the 17th inst. Transfer books are closed until the 18th inst.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., and an extra dividend of TWO per Cent., free of tax, on demand, at their office, No. 50 Wall-st.

WILLIAM B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"

Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TUITION desires an engagement as resident governess to teach French, (acquired in Paris,) Music and English branches; best references and testimonials. Address H. G., care T. H. Bates & Co., No. 7 Warren-st., New-York.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES TO form an engagement to teach the English branches to a private class, or will take daily charge of the primary department of a boarding and day school in this City; references given. Address A. E. T., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE AND FIRST HONORMAN of Dublin, late Professor in a University, and a contributor to literary journals, will take pupils in Classics and English Literature. Unexceptionable credentials. Two literary classes are being formed. Address F. B. C., Box No. 52 Station D.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS HAD much experience in teaching, desires an engagement as resident governess in a family; her course includes English in all its branches, French and music; highest references as to capability, &c. Address M. L. H., Box No. 77 Post-office, Sing Sing.

A GENTLEMAN, AN EXPERIENCED and successful teacher, desires a situation two or three hours daily in a private school or family; first-class country and City references given. Address Room No. 25, No. 9 University-place, City.

A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE IN teaching, who can give satisfactory reference, desires a position as daily governess in a school or family to teach the English branches, French and rudiments of Latin. Address GOVERNESS, Station L Post Office.

WANTED.—A PRIZE-GRADUATE AND THEOLOGIAN would superintend the classical and English studies of private boys; has undoubted testimonials and experience. Address G. R. D., No. 73 Amity-st., New-York City.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes an engagement as resident governess, to teach English, Music and French. Address Z. A. Z., Post Office, Union-square.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing English, French and music, desires a position as resident governess; highest City references. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,504 Post Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of modern languages, classics, &c., a position as tutor in a family. Address Mr. ROTTS, Station D, City.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a school as teacher of small children, or as companion to a lady; a good home more an object than salary. Address O. H., Station G.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 338 East 6th-st.

SAFES.

LILLIE'S

IMPROVED

DIAMOND CHILL

FIRE AND

BURGLAR SAFES,

BANK VAULTS,

DOORS, LOCKS, &c.

LEWIS LILLIE SAFE COMPANY,

No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE FOR $575 80, dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1868, made by Jane Young to D. M. Hollister or order, payable thirty days after date, at the Ocean National Bank here, (on which $200 is indorsed paid,) and protested for non-payment. Any person having found the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving same with J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway.

LOST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has lost or mislaid two certificates of the capital stock of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company—No. 177, eleven shares, and No. 194 three shares. All persons are forbid negotiating the same, as application will be made to the Board of Directors for a duplicate certificate.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1868.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 607 FOR 100 SHARES Quicksilver Mining Company stock, in name of RIGGS & CO. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost. Signed, MARVIN BROS. & CO.

LOST—ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL OR Hudson River Railroad, on Tuesday night, (18th of August,) a DIARY or JOURNAL for this year. The finder will confer a favor, and be rewarded, by sending same by express or otherwise to J. C. H., No. 175 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOST—AT THE POST OFFICE, A LARGE SCRAP BOOK, composed of newspapers printed in South Carolina during the war. Any person bringing the same to No. 46 Lexington-av. will receive $5 for their trouble.

E. TRIPP.

LOST—ON 6TH OF SEPTEMBER, A BANK-BOOK, No. 58,839, of Greenwich Savings Bank, 6th-av. ROBERT MORRISON, No. 535 Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, (CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, WITH JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.)

NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) opens its twenty-sixth academic year Sept. 14, 1868.

The central and delightful location of this Institute; its easy accessibility from all parts of the City, together with its spacious, light and well-ventilated rooms, have entirely relieved it of all necessity for removal or change.

The academic course of study, preparatory to business or college, is comprehensive and thorough, conducted as it is by an ample corps of accomplished and experienced instructors who are employed in the various departments, with an average of not more than fifteen pupils to the teacher.

"*Character is power*" is the motto of this Institute, and hence no pupil whose *moral faults* cannot be promptly corrected is allowed to continue a member of the school.

REFERENCE is made to *present* patrons, among whom are: Messrs.

A. R. Wetmore,
Robert Bonner,
Israel Ferguson,
Christop'r Gwyer,
S. T. Knapp,
G. A. Sage,
F. P. Sage,
John Hillhouse,
Nelson Sherwood,
J. C. Carey,
Alfred Tobias,
John Olendorf,
H. Oberndorfer,
W. T. Runk,
N. H. Joralemon,
C. C. Poillon,
John H. Poillon,
Wm. A. Mead,
S. E. Hiscox,
Jas. R. Floyd,
A. W. Leggatt,
John Toppin,
Thomas Crane,
E. G. Burling,
J. P. Hardenbergh,
D. M. Earle,
W. Hadley,
T. L. Harris,
S. Heacock,
R. Martin,
N. S. W. Vanderhoef
Charles Bliven,
T. J. Townsend,
T. M. North, Esq.,
N. Quackenbos, Esq
Hon. F. A. Conkling
Hon. W. R. Beebe,

and more than 100 other well-known citizens, including clergymen and physicians, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which is now open for the inspection of parents, and with whom the Principal (who resides in the Institute) is ready to confer day or evening.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point and Naval Academy are allowed individually to advance to higher classes as fast as their attainments permit. Pupils are admitted at *any* time, and NEW ones are charged only from the day of entering. Those who are prepared may join the Post-Graduate Class. LITTLE boys are watched over with special kindness and care.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK Hall,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY.

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 14—Thirteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Attendance 130.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 12 years' standing:

H. M. Alexander,
A. M. Allerton,
John Auchincloss,
John S. Boyd,
Josiah H. Burton,
Nath W. Chater,
Jos. M. Cooper,
Kenny Couillard,
Henry Day,
Wm. A. Hadden,
Oliver Harriman,
Geo. E. Hawes,
Josh. J. Henry,
Clement Jewett,
Calvin E. Knox,
Charles Lamson,
L. Lockwood,
Theo. McNamee,
Dr. T. M. Markoe,
Henry Meyer,
Wm. Morrison,
James L. Phipps,
Dan. L. Schanck,
Robert Schell,
Henry Shaw,
John Sherwood,
Cyrus A. Smith,
Gilbert M. Speir,
Ferdinand Stagg,
Geo. P. Trigg,
A. S. Underhill,
H. C. Van Vorst,
Ralph Wells.

MR. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

For a limited number of boys, will commence on the 21st of September, at No. 907 Broadway. The aim of this school, especially, is THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN THE ELEMENTS of the several studies.

Mr. Tyng will also be happy to give PRIVATE LESSONS to pupils of either sex, IN ANY BRANCHES, AT CONVENIENT HOURS.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. References—Rt. Rev. H. Potter, New-York; Rev. A. C. Coxe, New-York; Rt. Rev. T. F. Davis; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, Wm. H. Appleton, New-York; J. W. Mitchell, New-York, and others as per circular, for which apply as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MR. CORNWALL'S

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND FRENCH SCHOOL, No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st., Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.

The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Instruction in Mining-Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, &c., with laboratory practice; reopens Oct. 5; examinations for admission to regular courses, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogue apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¼ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of Virginia, who has had several years experience as a teacher of French, Latin and Greek, and Mathematics, desires employment in some of the higher academies in New-York. Address Rev. T. B. MAURY, No. 26 Cooper Institute, New-York.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., second brown-stone house east of 3d-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSES, DEsigned for pupils preparing for college, will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,153 Broadway. Four of the senior pupils entered college last year—three Columbia, one Princeton.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A superior family school for boys. Number limited to 20; three vacancies. Fall Term begins Sept. 14. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

PROF. WM. J. NEVIUS WILL LIMIT his class for private instruction, this year to fifteen boys. Session to commence about the 1st of October. Address him until 21st inst., by letter, at No. 82 5th-av.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

MISS RODGERS' SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 353 Lexington-av., southeast corner 40th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S Bookstore, No. 14 Bond-st. Also complete record of reliable teachers wanting positions.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,

NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 33D-ST.,

Between 5th and 6th avs.,

Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York;

Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,

WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.

Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.

A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 (old No. 69) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to GEO. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jenks. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school, or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av., and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THORoughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY will not reopen Sept. 15, as advertised by E. CLEVELAND. The Eagleswood House (Perth Amboy, N. J.) continues open for the year. A good school on the premises. Reference, Marcus Spring, or West & Field, No. 31 Mercer-st., New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.

T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 22, 1868. Board, with tuition in English and French, $350 per annum.

CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys from 10 to 16 years of age, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.; $225 a year; healthy and homelike. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 265 AND 267 West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S FRENCH and English Family School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14. No. 40 West 30th-st., southeast corner of Broadway.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT, HOCHELAGA, Montreal. Term begins Sept. 7. French the language of the institution. Musical Professors among the best in America. Parlor boarders received. For circulars apply to WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies; and private instruction.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 106 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MME. HERITAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 236 West 24th-st., will reopen on Sept. 7. Boys admitted at the school until 10 years of age.

MISS JAUDON'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen at No. 56 7th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

AARON ROND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 16.

Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.; reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, at Lakeville, Litchfield County, Conn. Send to Rev. GEORGE R. HOWELL, Principal, for circular.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,

Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

This institution will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 16.

Applications for admission, made either in person or by letter, will be received at the College after Sept. 1.

The examination of candidates for entrance to either the regular or the partial course, will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 14, 15 and 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Latin, Greek, French and German form a constant and prominent part of the regular course, and are included in the general rates of tuition.

Full particulars of the English, Mathematical and Scientific department, and those of Music and Art, may be found in the College catalogue.

The academic and preparatory schools will open at the same time as the College.

Students who desire board can be received into the family of Mrs. Jackson, a leading teacher, in the immediate vicinity of the College. Early application is desirable, as the number of boarders is limited.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

A DEPARTMENT OF PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE, WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 14, AT HIS SPLENDID ROOMS, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

The course of study is thorough and exhaustive; the training is logical and practical. There are different departments, corresponding to the ages and advancement of the pupils.

The object-method of instruction will be pursued in the elementary year. We fit young men for the second year of college.

Send for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY,

Will not open till MONDAY, Sept. 21, in the Yale School Rooms, new Gilsey Building, No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 28th-st. The examination and classification of pupils will take place on SATURDAY, from 9 to 12 A. M., in Room No. 12, where the Principal may be found any day this week from 8 to 9 A. M., and 7 to 8 P. M. Communications left in office box, Room No. 12. Fits for business and any College, but especially for YALE.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.

MISS C. B. FERRIS

will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st. Circulars at Bedford's drug-store, No. 769 6th-av., and at A. D. F. Randolph's, 9th-st. and Broadway.

DE CRAUZAT FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 324 4th-av., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 15. French is the language of the school. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils. There is a primary department. E. DE CRAUZAT has been a teacher at Mr. Charlier's Institute for seven consecutive years.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

IDLEWILD,

(HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS) will be reopened as a FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sept. 23. MISS M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna, Post Office, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOPKINS'

English and French School for young ladies.

NO. 165 WEST 45TH-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. The number of Teachers has been increased, and the Classes will be conducted on the same plan of *Individual* Instruction which has hitherto characterized the school.

PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL,

REV. L. BIRD AND JAMES BIRD, A. M., PRINCIPALS.

Suburbs of Hartford, Conn., furnishes a pleasant home and superior educational privileges for fifteen boys. Location is healthy and playgrounds ample—10 acres. For circulars inquire of Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or of Principals.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MISS OLSSEN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 278 4TH-AV.,

will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—This institution is located on Rutherfurd-place, opposite Stuyvesant Park, and is capable of accommodating more than two hundred pupils. The eighth annual session will commence on the 7th inst. For circulars or information apply at the school.

HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c, FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

P. W. MOELLER'S GERMAN-AMERICAN SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 336 West 29th-st.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 66 W. 36th-st.

MISS RICHEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Bay Ridge, L. I., will reopen on FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School will reopen Sept. 22, at No. 1193 Broadway.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 166 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

MRS. G. LEVIE'S DAY SCHOOL, NO. 242 East 59th-st., near 2d-av., will open Sept. 14; two children taken to board.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MOTHER—HOME—CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 508 Broad'y.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES; NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. ARTOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO.,

No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts.,

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16,

At 10½ o'clock A. M.,

Will positively close out a large number of Eastern and City invoices of prime

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

VALUABLE PAPER MILL FOR SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The undersigned, as Receiver of all the property and effects of the SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will sell at auction, on the premises, at the

VILLAGE OF SALISBURY MILLS, TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK, ON THE 25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., INSTEAD OF 12 M., AS HERETOFORE ADVERTISED,

the premises and property of the Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Company, situated at Salisbury Mills aforesaid, on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railroad, about eight miles from Newburg, on the Hudson River.

The property consists of about four acres of land in different parcels, contiguous to the railroad depot; a large stone mill, about eighty feet square, four stories high, slate roof, heated throughout with steam and lighted with gas, containing a steam elevator, a one hundred and twenty-five horse power steam engine, Wright's patent; one sixty-two inch Fourdrinier Paper Machine, by John L. Seavens, of Worcester, Mass., and all necessary connecting and running machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of fine writing paper. Also, a boiler-house, two forty-horse power boilers, rag-house, bleach-boiler, dam, water power, water wheels, filters, gas-house, gasometer and apparatus and pipes, seven dwelling-houses, storehouse, workshop, stables, furniture, &c., &c., &c.

The property cost new in 1867 upwards of $200,000. The machinery in the mill buildings, which was all new in 1867, cost near $50,000; and the machinery and buildings are insured for $80,000. The capacity of the mill is about 2,000 pounds of paper daily.

For further particulars concerning the property, apply on the premises, or to the undersigned; and for terms of sale apply to

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver, Room No. 13, City Hall, New-York City, or

BANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y. where a map of the premises may be seen.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONEERS, office No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn,

TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesrooms No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

200 VALUABLE PATERSON LOTS, near the BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY, and but a SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE RAILROAD STATION. The lots are SPLENDIDLY LOCATED on NORTH 5TH, NORTH 6TH, NORTH 7TH, NORTH 8TH, NORTH 9TH, TEMPLE and CLINTON STS. and RIP VAN WINKLE-AV. The ground is high and commanding. The neighborhood is rapidly improving. This sale will afford the best opportunity ever offered for investment in PATERSON CITY LOTS.

EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER. Terms liberal. Maps and further particulars at the offices of the Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

E. PRATT STRATTON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., referee.

LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., referee, the lot of ground on the north side of Vesey-st., between Church and Greenwich sts., and known as No. 44 Vesey-st., being 25 feet in width, front and rear, and 101 feet and 6 inches in depth. The premises have a new and very substantial party wall, 16 inches thick and five stories high, the full depth of the lot on the west side; the wall on the east side is also a party wall, 16 inches thick, running back 53 feet, and five stories high, both having a solid foundation 23 feet in the ground. There is also a large quantity of old brick on the premises which will be included in the sale. Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

SECOND DAY'S SALE OF STATUARY, BRONZES, VASES, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large invoice of costly Carrara marble and bronzes, just received from Paris and Italy, the importation being selected by F. Zannoni, who is at present in Florence. This assortment will be for richness of goods and novelty of designs one of the most attractive sales at auction by the above firm, comprising about 50 figures of statuary Carrara marble; a large number of alabaster groups, figures and animals; fine variety of vases, urns and tazzas, of yellow and Bardiglio marble, new styles and expensive; Verde de Prato pedestals for statues or bust; Mosaic table, and many more articles, of which the catalogue will give full description.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN,

Office, No. 96 Broadway.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES,

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15,

At 12 o'clock,

On the premises, No. 44 Bowery.

Lease, furniture, fixtures, stock, billiard tables, &c., &c., of the Cuddy Hotel, No. 44 Bowery, consisting of furniture, beds, bedding; also, four billiard tables, complete; bar, bar fixtures, wines, liquors, &c.

Sale peremptory to the highest bidder; the whole to be sold together.

For particulars as to terms, inventory of furniture, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, 96 Broadway.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 15, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

550 boxes prime new crop Valencia Raisins.

At 12 o'clock, within the store:

192 boxes and cases fresh Sicily Lemons, landing.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock. Catalogues at sale.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, AND OTHER ARTICLES, AT ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 6, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of

Iron cannon, artillery carriages and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments.

Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords and sabres.

Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, &c.

Artillery harness and parts of harness.

Leather, brass, copper and iron scrap.

Cannon, mortar, musket and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns, and associations or individuals to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at a stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Brvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance Commanding Arsenal.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large amount of CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

36	iron guns, various calibre.
3,400	pounds shot, shells, &c.
820	field cariages.
205	sets of artillery harness.
698	carbines, various models.
3,273	muskets and rifles, various models.
235	revolvers, various models.
40,000	sets of infantry accoutrements.
2,000	McClellan saddles,
3,000	curb bridles.
6,000	watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Col. S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by application to this arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Sept. 4, 1868.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA. COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building:

COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III.	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMER NAPOLEON III., FROM Havre, will commence to discharge, under general order, at Pier No. 50 North River, on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 7 A. M. Consignees will please remove their goods as soon as landed to prevent expenses.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21
Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA	Sept. 19	EUROPA	Oct. 10
BRITANNIA	Sept. 26	IOWA	Oct. 17
HIBERNIA	Oct. 3	COLUMBIA	Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Sept. 19
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)	TUESDAY, Sept. 22
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY, Sept. 26
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY, Oct. 3

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons *wishing to send for their friends.*

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF BALTIMORE will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 9 A. M., on SATURDAY, Sept. 19. Passengers will require to be on board one hour before sailing. JNO. G. DALE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TARIFA	Sept. 17	MALTA	Oct. 1
PALMYRA	Sept. 24	SIBERIA	Oct. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.

Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. KING, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving Oct. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Nov. 2, 1868, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.

SEPT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

SEPT. 19—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 20.

Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Sept. 17.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 1.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES	NELSON	SATURDAY, Sept. 19
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	SATURDAY, Sept. 26

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

First Steamer.
THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, for Galveston, Texas, direct. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship TYBEE will succeed the Perit.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.

The first-class steamship MARMION will leave Pier 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
EVERY SATURDAY.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch steamers as follows:

MERCEDITA	SMITH	SATURDAY, Sept. 19
FLAG	HOFFMAN	SATURDAY, Sept. 26

From Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.
Cargo delivered without lighterage in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Through rates and bills lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

RAILROADS.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 36 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sept. 1, 1868, trains will run as follows: Leave New-York, Grand-st. and Roosevelt-st. ferries, (for South 7th-st., Williamsburg,) at 9:05 A. M.; 3:40 and 4:50 P. M. for Islip and intermediate stations, and at 6:15 P. M. for Jamaica. Returning, leave Islip at 6:15 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations; and from Jamaica, 7 A. M., arriving in New-York at 7:50, 8:55, 9:55 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. Passengers for Rockaway and Fire Island will leave by the 9:05 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked to and from Fire Island. R. WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First, That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to John Nesbit, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42) in this City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said 17th day of October, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 12 o'clock M.

Second, That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 29th day of October, 1868.

Third, That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, bounded on the north by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; on the south by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street; on the east by the centre line of the Eighth-avenue, and on the west by the Hudson River.

Fourth, That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second day of November, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOHN NESBIT,
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, } Commissioners.
MATTHEW TULLY,
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the chamber of the Board in the City Hall, on THURSDAY next, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. All persons interested in the introduction of the W. H. Smith patent for the preservation of wood in piers under water, and also all parties interested in dock building, owners and lessees of piers, &c., are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place without further notification.

THOMAS CONNOR,
GEO. McGRATH,
MICHAEL NORTON,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF MILTON A. FOWLER, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BARKER, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Dexter Reynolds, Executor of said estate, at his residence, in the City of Albany, on or before the 20th day of March next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said Executor out of said estate.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1868.

DEXTER REYNOLDS,
s8-law6mTu Executor of said estate.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LONDON, Sept. 1, 1868.

WE BEG LEAVE TO STATE THAT MR. ROBERT BARRET has been admitted a partner in our firms here and in New-York.

DENNISTOUN, CROSS & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats.
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other Line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:35, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with 6 and 11 P. M. trains on New-York Central, with 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without charge, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 13th, 7 A. M.	Sunday, 13th, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, 14th, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 14th, 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, 15th, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th, 3 P. M.	Thursday, 17th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 19th, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, 18th, 9 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY BOATS.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 15, the C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st., at 8 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M. Fare $2.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

CHANGE OF HOUR—STEAMER MATTEAWAN, for Keyport, N. J., daily, (Sundays excepted,) Barclay-st. Pier, 3 P. M.
SEPT. 14, 1868.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of STEPHEN R. POST and THOMAS W. LADD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them, individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
SEPT. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN P. HARLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
SEPT. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD A. BOURY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York City, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
SEPT. 14, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK WEHMANN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick Wehmann, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of September, 1868.

s8-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of VAN NEST TALMAGE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Van Nest Talmage, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1868.

s1-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE HAVILAND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George Haviland, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of September, 1868.

s15-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,774.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS STEINFELDER, HENRY HAHN and SIMON STEINFELDER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louis Steinfelder, Henry Hahn and Simon Steinfelder, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1868.

LEOPOLD BAMBERGER, Assignee,
s8-law3wTu* No. 393 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—EITHER IN NEW-YORK or Brooklyn, for a gentleman, wife, two children, (3 and 5,) and nurse; two or three rooms connecting on second floor; dinner at 1 o'clock; terms moderate. Address, with full particulars, price, &c., J. C. V., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING a large four-story house in a first-class location up town, would rent the entire third floor, with or without breakfast, to a desirable party; house and furniture new. For particulars, address E. B. D., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH-ST., FIRST DOOR from Lexington-av.; one or two gentlemen or a small family can find a pleasant home with a private family living in their own house; references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FEW GENTLEMEN of quiet habits can have furnished rooms with a private family in Jersey City, a few minutes' pleasant walk from the ferry; very convenient for parties on the west side of the City. Apply at 165 Grand-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen; also a room to suit a lady that goes to business; terms moderate to parties that will suit; the location good. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY furnished front room, with fire, gas, &c., and board for two, $23, one for $18, one for $16, in the first-class brown-stone house, No. 149 East 51st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 56 (OLD NO.) EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR Park-av.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms on first floor, and large front room on second floor, with closets, hot and cold water, bath, &c., to let with first-class board.

NO. 417 WEST 22D-ST.—HOUSE THOROUGHLY repaired and refurnished; large and well arranged rooms; location unsurpassed. Families and single gentlemen can here find first-class board and a pleasant home.

FIRST AND SECOND STORY FRONT rooms handsomely furnished, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

ROOMS EN SUITE AND SEPARATE, with full board, a few doors from 5th-av., near Madison-square. Address C., Box No. 2,531 Post Office, New-York.

BROOKLYN BOARD—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let, with board, in first-class house, between Wall-st. and South Ferries, No. 59 State-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—WITHIN FIFTEEN MINUTES' walk of Theological Seminary, University-place, a small room with full board. Address, stating terms and hours of meals, D., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family; location very desirable. Call at No. 331 West 52d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., or address Box No. 2,406 Post Office.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, choicest rooms to let, singly or en suite, with or without board, with or without private table.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN AND wives can secure handsomely furnished large rooms, with board; terms moderate. Apply at No. 281 Hudson-st.

TWO LARGE AND NEWLY FURNISHED rooms on second floor (parlor and bedroom en suite) to let to gentlemen without board. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms, together or separate; also one single room, suitable for gentleman and wife. No. 1,179 Broadway, next to Coleman House.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome suites of rooms to let, with first-class board; reference given and required. Address ROOMS, No. 192 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, IN FLOORS, en suite or single; house brown-stone, and first-class in every particular. Apply at No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS, or an entire second floor, and one room on third floor, may be had, with or without board, at No. 72 West 11th-st. A private family, quiet and cultivated.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Nicely furnished rooms on second floor; modern conveniences; to gentlemen only, without meals, or full board on Sundays.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A private family have furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen. References.

NO. 56 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Furnished rooms to let, on second floor, with gas and bath; for gentlemen only; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, either singly or en suite, to let without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

NO. 120 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31st-st.—Very desirable rooms to let with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NO. 87 HENRY-ST.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board; house strictly first class.

BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS FOR gentlemen; references exchanged; family private. No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NO. 134 EAST 16TH-ST., (LATE MRS. S. A. Faulkner's)—To let with board, suites of rooms; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED room, convenient for housekeeping, and bedroom, with or without board.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

A FAMILY AT NO. 260 WEST 11TH-ST. will let a front room on second floor, with board for two, at $18 per week; everything homemade.

NO. 27 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for gentlemen, with first-class board.

NO. 134 WEST 4TH-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON-SQUARE. Pleasant rooms to let with board.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST. — FIRST-CLASS rooms with board. References exchanged.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. ABBOTT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles A. Abbott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of September, 1868.

s8-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SILAS SEYMOUR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York in said district, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Silas Seymour: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Silas Seymour, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, in said district, before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEO. F. BETTS,
s8-law3wTu* Clerk of the District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. JONES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Jones, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1868.

s8-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Arthur W. Sherman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 7th day of September, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s8-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN ASH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 5th day of September, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Benjamin Ash, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s14-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN HOYT, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen Hoyt, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868. I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

s8-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON ELIAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of December, 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Aaron Elias, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
s8-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE CLARK CHAPIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of August, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of George Clark Chapin, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
s8-law3wTu No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FACTORY OF
"BREWSTER & BALDWIN,"
No. 65 East 29th-st.

We beg to apprise the public that the price of the "BREWSTER ROAD-WAGON" IS REDUCED TO $300, and invite the inspection of all appreciating first-class carriages to call at this factory, and see our work in process of construction.

We are also prepared to show our new designs of PARK and FAMILY CARRIAGES for next Spring. Orders placed now will be put in the works early, and thus secure the advantage of slow painting.

The public are positively assured that no work is sold at this factory that is not made on the premises.

BREWSTER & BALDWIN.

WE BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that the fact set forth in the advertisement of Brewster & Co., in reference to their having no connection with our house, is true; but the further statement or insinuation that we are dealers in low or inferior grades of carriages we emphatically deny. Our customers and the public generally know very well that we have a large manufactory in 25th-st., in this City, where we are, and have been for many years, building work exclusively first class, and in all essentials required in fine carriages is not excelled in this or any country. Mr. James B. Brewster, of our firm, has conducted the business in this City for thirty years, and is striving no less to-day than formerly to deserve the confidence of the public as a first-class builder. He devotes his attention exclusively to the manufactory. Messrs. Brewster & Co. are comparatively a new concern, and no doubt build good work. We have nothing to say against them; but against the imputations put upon us in their advertisement we feel called upon to defend ourselves. Our stock is large, and embraces heavy and light open and close carriages of first quality, which we offer at very reasonable prices, and guarantee in every respect to give satisfaction.

BREWSTER & BALDWIN,
Cor. Broadway and 10th-st.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.,

Warerooms 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.,

Offer a variety of elegant carriages, exclusively of their own build; also an assortment of the well-known "Brewster Wagons," of which they are the sole manufacturers. Strangers in town are respectfully informed that we have no connection with any establishment on Broadway, dealing in cheap carriages, under the name of Brewster.

MINER, STEVENS & CO.,

Wareroom No. 656 Broadway, manufactory Nos. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., have on hand and are making to order every description of the latest designs of fashionable Carriages and light Wagons, and for excellence of workmanship, design, beauty of finish and durability are warranted equal, if not superior, to any made in this market.

ASSORTMENT.—600 CARRIAGES, HARNESS, clarences, coupes, depot wagons, coupe rockaways, cabriolets, buggies, basket and park phaetons, 25 per cent. less than Broadway stores. HAM'S, 4th-st. and Broadway.

A HORSE, HARNESS AND EXPRESS wagon cheap; price $125. Inquire at the butter stand No. 4, corner Bank and Washington sts.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CART AND HARNESS, all in perfect order. Apply at No. 284 Front-st.

GOAT, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR sale. Inquire at DEVON's, No. 143 Charles-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON 18TH-st., one block from Stuyvesant Park, three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front, with modern improvements, in good order and desirable location, to a small and respectable private family, who would, if agreeable, board present occupants, three adults; possession immediate. Address J. D. M., Box No. 4,381 Post Office.

TO LET—HALF OF A THREE-STORY HOUSE up-town, in complete order, with all the improvements, accessible by Broadway or 8th-av. cars. Price about $700; references required. Address H, Box No. 1,362 Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 10TH-st., between University-place and 5th-av.; four story, high stoop, full size, and has all the modern conveniences. For permits apply to E. H. WEYMAN, JR., No. 302 Broadway, Room No. 2.

TO LET—ON DE KALB-AV., BROOKLYN, A handsome dwelling-house, containing 13 rooms, water, gas, bath, &c., lawn and garden; location strictly first-class; rent $1,000. Apply to THOS. WINTER, with Jas. G. Schofield, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

TO RENT, AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A LARGE house, fully furnished, about ten acres of land, stables, carriages, horses, cows, &c.; will be rented low for the Winter months, or longer if desired. Address H. H. ELLIOTT, Jr., No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE STORE IN THE NATIONAL Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., Harlem. It has recently been fitted up as a first-class bakery, ice cream and refreshment saloon, at a cost of $7,000. It offers an excellent opportunity to one with some capital and experience in the above business. Apply to SAMUEL DARLING, at the hall.

A FINE HALL TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A lecture-room, gymnasium or Sabbath School. Inquire at No. 336 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, ON OR BEFORE Oct. 1, by a small American family, a room and bedroom, with conveniences for housekeeping, on the upper portion of De Kalb-av. or vicinity. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H, Box No. 4,600 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house, in a good locality, for a family of three adults, to rent for six months or longer, or would buy, with or without furniture. Address R., Box No. 4,494 Post Office.

WANTED—TO RENT, IN BROOKLYN, BY A private family, possession by Nov. 1, a three-story and basement dwelling-house having all modern improvements. Address, stating location and terms, S. A. E., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,
PASSAIC RIVER,
Forty minutes from City Hall, via Erie Road,
NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FOR FALL AND WINTER.
MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY BOATING AND FISHING.

See diagram of rooms at No. 72 Maiden-lane, and at the hotel. ISAAC HERBERT, Proprietor.
Rutherfurd Park, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BIRDSALL HOUSE, Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson. Parties desiring board will find good accommodations and pleasant rooms during Fall and Winter.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed in the place of Charles G. Halpin, deceased.

Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.

I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1860.)

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

PERSONAL.

IF NICHOLAS PHERIE MILL, WHO LEFT Oberlahnstein, Germany, in 1853, for America, and afterward sailed in the ship *Roanoke* for Boston, United States, as a Sergeant of Marines, and left that service 16th June, 1860, will apply to Mr. APSLEY E. BRIANT, Solicitor, Winchester House, Old Broad-st., London, he will hear of something to his advantage. Any person who may be aware of his death will be rewarded if he will communicate the time and place of death to the said Mr. Briant.

LAST SUPPLICATION.—FORBEARANCE and love; yield only to actual want; a half or fifth; must come immediately to same address. In heart and life, EN VERITI.

MR. ALBERT W. BERG WILL RETURN from Europe about 20th September. Address, care Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. SEASON 1868-69.
Sole Lessee and Director........J. GRAU.
REOPENING NIGHT.

The Director has the honor to announce that the Theatre Francais, having been entirely remodeled, reconstructed, enlarged and newly and beautifully embellished throughout,

WILL BE REOPENED
ON MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 5, 1868,
when the new and brilliant
CORPS OF RENOWNED ARTISTS,
engaged in Europe expressly for this establishment,
WILL INAUGURATE THE SEASON WITH
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE,
presented with a splendor of mise en scene and a perfection of detail never before attempted. Particulars shortly.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

WILL OPEN
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23,
with the following artists:

MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT,
MR. CHARLES FISHER, MR. J. H. STODDART,
MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. J. G. HANLEY,
MR. J. B. POLK, MR. GEORGE HOLLAND,
MR. J. L. MATTHEWS, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD,
(First appearance at this theatre.)
MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. J. S. WRIGHT,
MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MR. E. MILTON,
MR. J. W. LEONARD, MR. W. H. POPE,
MR. E. CASHIN, MR. T. WARD,
MR. J. CURRAN, MR. B. DURAND,
MR. LESTER WALLACK.
MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS,
MRS. VERNON, MISS EMILY MESTAYER,
(First appearance in this theatre,)
MISS ANNIE WARD, MRS. JOHN SEFTON,
MRS. SEDLEY BROWN, MISS MARY BARRETT,
MISS FANNY GREEN, MISS CARMAN,
MRS. TIMMONY, MISS TIMMONY,
MISS JENNY DAY, MISS A. CLARKE,
MISS M. MONELL, MISS E. ENGEL,
MISS J. ENGEL, MISS F. NEITHERTON,

The musical department under the direction of THOMAS BAKER.

Scenic Artists,
Mr. H. ISHERWOOD and Mr. G. EVANS.

Acting Manager	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Stage Director	Mr. J. G. HANLEY
Prompter	Mr. J. S. WRIGHT

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

JARRETT & PALMER........Lessees and Managers
Mr. BATEMAN begs to announce the
NINTH WEEK
OF HIS UNRIVALED OPERA BOUFFE,
NINTH WEEK
OF OFFENBACH'S GREAT SUCCESS,
NINTH WEEK
OF BARBE BLEUE,
NINTH WEEK
OF MLLE. IRMA,
NINTH WEEK
OF MR. AUJAC,
NINTH WEEK
OF ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS,
NINTH WEEK
OF JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET.
EVERY EVENING AT 8, BARBE BLEUE.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

SEVENTH WEEK OF
FOUL PLAY.
SATURDAY MATINEE.

In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced Charles Gayler's great local and sensational Drama entitled

OUT OF THE STREETS.

Dramatized from his popular and highly successful novel of the same title.

IRVING HALL.

IRVING PLACE, CORNER EAST 15TH-ST.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GRAND MOVING DIORAMA.
LINCOLN'S FUNERAL CEREMONIES.
in all the cities through which the procession passed,
represented by
100,000 MOVING MECHANICAL FIGURES,
delineated by
REV. CHARLES B. SMYTHE.
Admission 50 cents; Children 25. Commence at 8.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH
SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER. And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

BROADWAY THEATRE—ADMISSION 50c.

MONDAY, EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
The continued success of the brilliant artiste,
MRS. F. W. LANDER.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
SATURDAY, SECOND LANDER MATINEE.

SIGNOR BLITZ—THE GREAT ORIGINAL,

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!
MIRTH AND MYSTERY,
SIGNOR BLITZ.
TEMPLE OF WONDERS.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
Mysteries of Necromancy.
Great Powers of Ventriloquism.
The Learned Canary Birds.
The Dancing Dinner Plates.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.

Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Vilanova, and at the Conservatory.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. WOOD'S Gymnastic Academy, No. 6 East 28th-st.; open day and evening; $20 per year.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.

No. 627, near Bleecker-st., 7 stories, lot 200 feet by 50; may be one very

LARGE STORE,

or two on Broadway and two on Mercer-st.; four stores, each 25 by 100 feet. If wanted, the lessee can have a loan of $100,000 or $200,000.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET—FOR SALE—The four-story brown-stone front first-class house and lease of lot No. 22 West 48th-st. House 24x50 feet, with an extension, built by days' work; 16-inch walls. Immediate possession. For permits, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET with immediate possession, furnished and unfurnished, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., Murray Hill and other choice locations.

E. P. PARKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and stable, No. 207 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, near Washington Park; in complete order; lot 30x126; possession immediately. Apply at 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—FOR SALE, 700 lots at East New-York, Ocean Hill and Bell Plain, at $200 to $1,000, payable in monthly or quarterly installments; houses, stores and workshops built for purchasers. DAVID J. MOLLOY, No. 218 Fulton-st., New-York City, or C. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FULTON-AV. LOTS — GREAT BARGAIN.—30 or 50 Fulton-av. lots, running through to Herkimer-st. This is the most desirable real estate in Brooklyn or any other city for profitable investments. DAVID J. MOLLOY, No. 218 Fulton-st., New-York City, or C. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MOUNT RUTHERFORD CO.,

☞ At the Station. ☜
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
Forty minutes only.

For maps, terms, &c., apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway; CHARLES BLACKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., Agents for the Company; or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 26 Pine-st.
THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,

Positive sale of 1,000 lots and villa sites at Perth Amboy, beautifully situated on the banks of the Raritan River and bay, within a few minutes' walk of railway station and steamboat landing. Full particulars in future advertisements.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS
AND DEALERS IN
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.,

Call attention to their DESCRIPTIVE LISTS, just issued, complete with time-tables, commutations, maps, prices and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages, and the property offered for sale. No notice taken of box numbers or initials.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT AT Newburg, one mile from the steamboat landing, containing twenty acres of fine land, with excellent buildings and every convenience, (formerly owned by C. H. Havemeyer, more recently by Mrs. M. A. Appleton,) will be sold by the executors of Mrs. Appleton at auction on the premises, on Sept. 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon. For particulars inquire of E. A. BREWSTER, Newburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Llewellyn Park, villa sites on property of A. P. Pillot, Esq., of size and terms to suit; scenery most picturesque; fine old trees on premises, and surrounded by beautiful residences; ten minutes' walk from depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT NEWARK—NO. 18 Park-st. It has three full stories and extension, two rooms deep; first-class in every respect; all modern improvements and in thorough repair; three minutes from Centre-st. station and forty minutes from Wall-st.; there is a small stable in the rear. Apply to J. B. VAN WAGENEN, No. 422 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

FARM FOR SALE—83 ACRES ON LONG ISLAND, 45 miles from the City, with crops and stock, at a bargain; owner lately died. J. R. BRUSH,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN NEWARK, N. J., A large lot, 28x110, in William-st., between Hight and West, 100 feet from the junction of Springfield-av.; fine neighborhood. Inquire at 421½ Broadway, cigar store.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 150 IN THE NORTH aisle of the Presbyterian Church, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st., (Dr. Hall's.) Apply to THOMPSON SONS & CO., No. 126 Grand-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH PERFORMANCE
of G. L. FOX'S Grand Comic Pantomime,
205th | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | 205th
| HUMPTY DUMPTY. |

A kaleidoscope of Fun, Fairy Enchantment, Beauty.
G. L. FOX, the inimitable......as......Clown

H. D. has attracted in the past six months (*vide* Internal Revenue Reports,) from TEN THOUSAND to THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE than the receipts of any other theatre in New-York, without exception. It compels every night the early announcement of "STANDING ROOM ONLY;" and promises to delight the Town for generations to come.—*Times, 8th.*

THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALI.
THE THRILLING BAYONET COMBAT.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES SATURDAYS, AT 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission, 50 cents. Children under 10 years, 25 cents. Two performances daily in the Grand Theatre. The supreme favorite, (every evening and Saturday matinee,) MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, supported by Mr. James W. Collier and company, will appear in her successful new role of

LORLE.

Most positively last week but one of her engagement.

The young prima donna, (every afternoon at 2 o'clock,) MISS SUSAN GALTON and troupe will appear in ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

In the Lecture Room, at 1½ o'clock, a grand scenic exhibition of YOSEMITE VALLEY, with descriptive lecture. The BABY WOMAN, a marvel of nature, together with THE WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM throughout the day. Seats for Miss Mitchell's performances may be secured in advance. Miss Lydia Thompson and troupe will appear Sept. 28.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK OF
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Sept. 15, at 8.
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
TWO ORCHESTRAS—BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS.

1.	March, One Hundred and One	Faust
2.	Overture, "Freyschuetz"	Weber
3.	Fantasie, "Martha"	Flotow
4.	Waltz, "On the beautiful blue Danube"	Strauss
5.	Duet, "Ione"	Petrella
6.	Ave Maria	Gounod
7.	Grand Fantasie, "L'Africaine"	Meyerbeer
	BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
8.	Grand March and Chorus, Tannhaeuser	Wagner
	BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
9.	Grand Fantasie, "Ernani"	Verdi
	BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
10.	Chorus, Hallelujah, (Messiah)	Handel
	BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
11.	March, "Sweet Spirit"	Mallach
12.	Overture, "William Tell"	Rossini
13.	Ballad, "How Fair Art Thou"	Weidt
14.	Waltz, "Wiener-Bonbons"	Strauss
15.	Serenade	Herfarth
16.	Quadrille, "La Grande Duchesse"	Offenbach

CONDUCTOR........THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Private Boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
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PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 7, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M. of THURSDAY, the 24th September, 1868, for the furnishing and construction of an iron fence around the National Cemetery at Chalmette, La., (near New-Orleans.) Said fence will be 5,124 feet long; foundation blocks for the railing to be of concrete, embedded two feet in the earth; dimensions, 24x18x18.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.; at office of Depot Quartermaster, New-York City; at office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn., and at this office.

The ability of the builder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible parties.

No bid will be entertained from any party who has hitherto failed in his engagements with any branch of the Government.

Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Fence at Chalmette Cemetery," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and C. Q. M.,
Department of Louisiana.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING STAMPS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1868.

The time for receiving proposals for furnishing tobacco and cigar stamps, under the advertisement of Aug. 15, 1868, is extended to Sept. 20, 1868.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The New-York Times, Tuesday, September 15, 1868.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Speeches of Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Roebuck at Sheffield.

Further Rumors Regarding the Anticipated Franco-Spanish Alliance.

The War of the Lanterne to be Prosecuted.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMBURG STEAMSHIP HOLSATIA.

The steamship *Holsatia*, which left Hamburg Sept. 2, and Southampton Sept. 4, arrived at this port yesterday, with one day's later news than was at hand by the *City of Baltimore*.

The French War Department is busily occupied in organizing the National Guard Mobile. The plan for the formation of the battalions has just been sent to the Generals commanding the different divisions, as well as to the military intendance. There will be for each arrondissement a corps about 2,000 strong, taken from the cantons in proportion to the population. When the cadres are formed and the contingents fixed, the young men will be informed of their inscription. The formation of the companies, as well as their equipment and their armament will take place subsequently. The whole will not be terminated before next month.

The Commission for fixing the indemnity to be granted to the Mexican bondholders has completed its labors. Every bondholder entitled to indemnification will as a first instalment receive 30 per cent. of the amount of his share of the capital appropriated for the liquidation of the claims.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows: "When are the French going away from Rome? is a question that begins to be very frequently asked, especially in Italy. 'It appears,' says a letter in the *Liberté*, dated from Rome on the 26th of August, that our troops will still pass long months at Civita Vecchia and Viterbo, M. de Menabrea not having been able to give sufficiently serious guarantees to the French Government. What guarantees are required?" is the natural inquiry. The Florence *Italie* points out that article four of the September Convention has been complied with by Italy, who has assumed her share of the debt of the States of the Church. The final act was signed on the 31st of July by Count Cambray Digny and Baron de Malaret. "On all side,s" the Florence *Journal* says, "it is announced that that act is to be followed by the withdrawal of the troops that reoccupied in 1867, like as the act of 7th of December, 1866, brought about the departure of the last troops of the 1849 occupation." The last-named act established the principle and fixed the amount in round numbers. The act of the 31st of July concludes and perfects the transaction. Italy having thus fulfilled her obligations, and there being not the slightest danger of fresh Garibaldian enterprises, there seems no reason why France should still occupy the Papal States. But she makes as yet no sign of departure."

A new mode of lighting by gas, to which Gen. Favé has called the attention of the Emperor, is being tried. It appears to be a step toward greatly facilitating the use of gaslights in every town and village, and almost in every house. The gas is self-made, and the apparatus easy to manage and move about. They say it can be used for heating as well. Several experiments seem to have proved satisfactory, and the inventor proposes shortly to bring his discovery before the public.

The *Journal de Paris* gives, as private information of its own, a statement that secret enlistments are actually going on in the Italian Provinces commonly known as the Emilia-Parma, Placentia, Modena, &c.; but that they are in no way directed against the Pope, but are made by order of Cabrera with a view to a Carlist rising in Spain. It is certain that the hopes of the Spanish Carlists have been revived by the continued discord among the Liberal Party, and by the huge discontent which abominable misgovernment has excited in Spain. It has been said in recent letters from Spain that the spirits of the tenacious party of absolution have risen, and that they are preparing and watching an opportunity to strike another blow for their King. And Italy seems to have become the recruiting ground whither all resort to seek shelter for desperate enterprises.

The Florence correspondent of the *Débats* says that the resignation of Garibaldi has caused but little sensation. "Garibaldi," he adds, "lives alone in retirement at Caprera; he sees nobody, and is said to suffer considerably. As he does not appear in the Chamber, it matters little whether he is or is not a member. Nothing indicates that he is meditating any sort of enterprise, and as his position as a deputy was a protection rather than a trouble to him, his resignation would appear to prove that he is really ill, and is withdrawing from the scene." The Italian journals do not, however, hold this view. The *Movimento*, of Genoa, says that Gen. Garibaldi has resigned because he feels that the Opposition is powerless for good, as it can merely assist in the realization of the plans of a fallen Minister. The *Gazzetta d' Italia* declares that the General considers the union of the men of Aspromonte and Mentana with those who fired on him and twice made him prisoner as an act of political immorality, and that his resignation is a manifest vote of want of confidence in the party.

The *New Free Press* declares that a note was dispatched on the 28th ult. by the Austrian Government to the Austrian Representative in Berlin, giving explanations of the conversation lately held by Baron von Beust with the Prussian Envoy, Baron von Werther. Baron Beust is said to have expressed his astonishment on this occasion that the Prussian Government had made the note of Count Usedom a subject of diplomatic discussion, since it was to their mutual interest that perfect silence should have been maintained on the point. According to the *New Free Press*, although in the Austrian Note a certain amount of annoyance at the intentions underlying Count Usedom's dispatch is plainly visible, stress is at the same time laid upon the desire of Austria for the maintenance of peace, which is described as the only state of things which at the present time can satisfy the requirements of the country.

The Moscow *Gazette* has the following: "We learn by a St. Petersburg letter that there are as yet but two divisions of the army provided with needle-guns. The delay has been caused by the burning of the Government manufactory at Sestroretzk, and by the almost simultaneous inundation at Toula. Those establishments are again working, but, on the other hand, the private firms, the aid of which has been counted on, have not yet furnished anything. In addition to the converted firearms, some muskets on the Berdan system, with metallic cartridges, were ordered from the United States more than a year ago. There were hopes that a first lot might be received this Summer, but hitherto none have been sent."

The Bishop of the cathedral town of Plotzk, in Poland, has been arrested and sent off to Siberia, under sentence of deportation. This treatment is owing to his refusal to send a delegate to a permanent Roman Catholic Synod which the Russian Government is intent upon convoking. The Bishop refused to obey this summons on the ground that he, in his quality of Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, was only a dependent of the Pope, and did not recognize any collateral authority such as the Synod referred to.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Cutlers' Banquet at Sheffield—Interesting Speeches of Hon. Messrs. Reverdy Johnson and Roebuck.

The annual feast of the Sheffield Cutlers' Company was held Sept. 3, under the Presidency of Mr. Mark Firth, master cutler. During the progress of the entertainment, Mr. J. J. Smith gave "the Health of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, as the representative of the United States to the Court of this country."

The toast was drank with great enthusiasm.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, on rising to respond, was received with much cheering. He said: Mr. Master Cutler, my Lords and Gentlemen: I return you my most grateful thanks for the kind reception I have met with, and you, Mr. Smith, for the complimentary terms in which you have brought forward my name. You have my warmest acknowledgment. I came to you, gentlemen, as a messenger of peace; that messenger I mean to be—I could not be otherwise if I carried out the instructions of my Government. I value your reception the more because it assures me, in addition to the assurances which I have had since I landed upon your shores, that you entertain a friendly feeling for the Government and the people of the United States, and I am most happy to assure you, my lords and gentlemen, that that feeling is warmly reciprocated. I speak only what I know, with every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the sentiments of my country—I know that for no people on the habitable globe is there a kinder feeling entertained by those of the United States than for the subjects of Her Majesty. We are, in fact, by origin and by institutions, one people; we have a common name, a kindred blood, similar privileges and equal protection, and these, in the language of one of your philosophic statesmen, who taught the world what it was to be just and right, "are ties stronger than links of iron." During the domestic trouble which agitated our land, and which brought to almost every household sorrow and death, differences of opinion were entertained, and it was not, therefore, to be wondered at that differences prevailed here in England as to the causes and the justice of the struggle in which we were engaged. But the struggle now, thank God, is at an end, our differences have disappeared, and I rejoice to believe, and every day of the short days that I have lived with you, satisfies me that I am justified in believing that all such differences here have disappeared. We have become convinced that we must be one and indivisible. Nature, by her mountain and her river and her ocean has proclaimed to us that we must be one, and I beg you to be assured that, as we are one, that very unity which will increase our prosperity and power will increase, as I hope and believe, your prosperity and power. Our political institutions are like yours; they are fashioned from yours, and in their foundation lies a deep and never-dying attachment of human liberty. In our hand—I mean in our joint hand—that liberty will live forever. The troubles to which I have referred, great as they were, sad and heartrending as they have been attended by one compensation. We had an institution, not indigenous to us, but brought to us from a common ancestor—human slavery. Four millions of people were in that condition; how to abolish it without dangers even worse than those which followed from its existence was a problem. Our domestic strife has solved that problem. Slavery, thank God, is now extinct, and no footprints are to be found on the soil of the United States but those of a freeman. Dreadful as the havoc has been; prevailing as the slaughter was, literally miring almost every battle-field with blood; in future times it will be said that all was well spent in getting rid of that blot—not of our own creation, but of that blot which tarnished the fair fame of the United States and gave the lie to the Declaration of Independence, by which we claimed our right to freedom and liberty. What is man without liberty? It is liberty alone "that gives to life its lustre and perfume, and we are weeds without it." Mr. Master Cutler and gentlemen, the political canvass which is now on foot in the United States, involves the question who shall be at the head of the Executive of that great country, but I beg to assure you, from my knowledge of both candidates, that whichever shall be the choice of the people you will find a friend of England. [Cheers.] In your political contest in which you are also engaged we have no other interests, whatever the result may be, than that your Government may be strengthened, and not weakened. [Cheers.] We have philosophic statesmen among us in the United States as you have here, and we look to the continuance of your Government as of itself a security that political freedom is to be our lot forever. With your Government and ours united in friendship, as I have no doubt they will be through all time, we may defy the world. [Cheers.] Liberty we have, but it is like your own liberty—liberty restrained by law—liberty which finds its own safe protection only in the restraint to which it is made subject by law. [Cheers.] Mr. Master Cutler and gentlemen, don't believe that I am a stranger to your association. We have felt you in every form in which man can be felt. Your cutlery, your penknives and your steel are just as well known with us as they are here, and they have benefited us as they have you. We have, I believe, in some measure, provided ourselves with what is called a table cutlery, but in the way of razors, if I may say so in the presence of ladies, you beat the world. We also acknowledge your superiority to us in your steel manufactory. Nothing can be finer, and nothing has contributed more to our own success than the success to which you have brought that particular manufacture, and I trust that you will never, with all the skill which from time to time you have manifested, construct an instrument that will cut the cord that binds us together as one people. I have said more, gentlemen, than I intended. I came here not willingly merely, but eagerly. I refused, or rather I declined, at first, because I supposed I might be obliged to see Her Majesty the Queen, for the purpose of presenting my credentials, but the moment I heard that she would not be here as soon as was expected I changed my mind, and the happiest hour I have had is that in which I advised you that I should be here, except that I have been a great deal happier since I came. [Laughter and cheers.] Your Government, my Lords and Gentlemen, is dear to us under any circumstances. The name of Lord Wharncliffe should be dear to us. Your father, my Lord, (turning to Lord Wharncliffe,) was a guest of mine for some four or five days some four or five years ago. It was during the session of a Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. He was doing me the honor to stay with me, and he expressed a hope that we should stand together. He was obliged to leave me, and I received a telegraphic communication from him from Philadelphia, after which he wrote me a long letter, saying that he had never heard the name of the gentleman nominated, and therefore did not know how we could stand together. [Laughter.] But we have stood, and I trust that forever stand we will as long as we can, your friends, warm, sincere, willing, and solicitous to be by your side if you at any time should be in serious trouble. [Loud and protracted cheering, amidst which the honorable gentleman resumed his seat.]

In responding to the toast of "The House of Lords," Lord Wharncliffe, after ridiculing the suggestions of Mr. Horsman for the reform of the House of Lords, said that they had heard a great deal about the unerring instinct of the House of Commons, but they might safely rely upon it that there was also an unerring instinct in the House of Lords which would always keep it in unison with the public opinion of the country.

Mr. W. Fisher proposed the toast of "The House of Commons," which was responded to by Lord Milton.

SPEECH OF MR. ROEBUCK.

Mr. Roebuck, who met with a very warm reception, said: I feel most deeply the way in which you have received the mention of my name. I regret the absence of my colleague on this occasion, and still more the occasion of it, I am called upon to return thanks for the House of Commons. This I consider a great honor, for I have been long a member of the House of Commons, and I may say, as Grattan said of another House of Commons, that I am now attending upon the hearse of the present House of Commons. That House of Commons has done for England what England will ever remember; and although it may have done it slowly it has done it surely; and at last the present House of Commons has admitted the people of the country to its administration and government. Therefore, I say, that we are bound to thank the House of Commons for what it has done, and I take pride for myself for having been a party in it. So much for the House of Commons, and now for the present occasion. I congratulate you, Mr. Master Cutler, on account of the distinguished guest whom you have at your right hand. He has come to us, as he tells us, under the belief that he is a minister of peace. He has come to us as the representative of the *haughty offspring of a haughty parent*, and I feel certain that in his hands there will be no degradation either to one country or to the other; that there will be no paltering with interests, no sham expressions of grandeur on the one side, or of humbleness on the other; but that we shall meet on terms of perfect equality and friendship, but desirous of doing all that can be done for the good of ourselves and humanity in general. And I hope and I believe that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, from his character and his antecedents, will so conduct negotiations between this country and his own that there will be no lack of honor on one side or on the other. Now, Sir, I believe that if I were prudent, I should finish; but I am not a prudent man, and meeting here, as I believe, many friends, I wish to explain to them the feelings of my mind on the great changes that have occurred in the Government of the country since we last met in this hall. Now, first of all, we must understand and acknowledge that the *Government of this country is no longer in the hands of the aristocracy as represented by Lord Wharncliffe, or of no middle classes as represented by the Master Cutler*. The Government of this country is now in the hands of the working-classes; we must not conceal this fact from ourselves; the thing has been done and we must endeavor to meet it. Then comes the question which I wish to talk to you about—whether we must expect good or not from it. Now, I am glad to have Mr. Reverdy Johnson on the right of the Master Cutler on this occasion, because this change has already been made in America; but, as I believe, made under more unfavorable conditions than in England. The circumstances have been more favorable in America than in England because of the almost boundless power which it possesses of giving grants of land to all comers, which we have not; but more unfavorable because there is poured into America a tide of corruption, a peculent torrent of almost all the vice and turbulence of Europe. We see the wild Irishman, the fiery Frenchman, the assassinating Italian and the dumb-founded Spaniard all going out in one mass and wishing to fulfill their expectations in the mind of America. This we are free from. Our experiment in England is made with our own people alone; we have Englishmen, we have Scotchmen and we have Irishmen, but we have them alone to deal with; and my belief is so strong in the good feeling of my countrymen that I feel no harm will happen from having granted political power to them. After this, no man certainly will be able to say that we are coerced or misled by the aristocracy, for the government of the country will be in the hands of the people; and although I believe that this Government will be for the interests and advantage of all classes, I wish to call attention to this fact. I am told that in America the better educated classes have withdrawn themselves from political life, that they have been ousted and driven into the background by the vast population which has grown up around them. The educated classes in America have stepped aside from the political torrent, perfectly contented with their lot, and, feeling that they will be perfectly safe, have let political affairs settle in the hands of what we may call the buccaneering portion of society. *I consider there is a great danger in this*, and so thinking, I ask you to take part in every political movement. I don't ask you to coerce anybody as landlords; but what I do ask of you is to act upon the principle laid down by Jeremy Bentham, and to make a great and most pregnant distinction between the power of will and the power of mind over mind. The power of will means the power of the landlord to coerce his tenants; that I do not ask you to do; but I will ask you to exert the power of mind over mind; and, further, I ask you to tell your workman what you believe to be fair and right—not coercing, but letting them do exactly as they like. That is in our power, if we do not withdraw from our present position under a new feeling of inferiority created by the present law. It would be unwise to take up that position; but tell the men under you what you believe to be right, and let it work in their minds, then I believe we shall see what has never before been seen, a people governed by itself. America does not do it, there is a Government of a people outside America; but here we shall have a people inside ourselves, and of that people I ask, as I ask of you, not to be coerced by anybody, not to be misled or frightened by any Trade Unions, not to be anything but Englishmen considering simply the good of your country. I ask you, workmen of this town, to have confidence in yourselves and in the integrity of your own nature, not to be coerced or frightened by anybody, but do what you think right as your country demands.

Lord Edward Howard, M. P., responded to the toast of "The Lord of the Manor" on behalf of the Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Fitzwilliam returned thanks for his health as the Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding.

Several other toasts followed, and the company separated at a late hour.

FRANCE.

Newspapers Comments upon the Prospects of a Franco-Spanish Alliance.

Paris (Sept. 3) Correspondence of the London Times.

The paper which passes for being the chief organ of Prince Napoleon, and which is known as a partisan of the Italian cause, takes the Fontainebleau festivities extremely ill, and treats the subject in a keen and bold article. On hearing of these extraordinary *fêtes*, at which were present Ministers, Marshals, grand officers of the Court, the Spanish Ambassador, and other important personages, it asks, "Who are this Count and Countess Girgenti, to whom such honors and flattering attentions are paid?

"They undoubtedly belong to some great European Power, whose alliance we must conciliate for that great war which nobody wants, but for which everybody is preparing. No; Count Girgenti is simply the brother of the ex-King of Naples, Francis II., dethroned under our eyes by Garibaldi, and whose defeat Cialdini completed at Gaeta, in presence and with the tacit assent of our fleets. As to the Countess Girgenti, she is the oldest daughter of that innocent Isabella, last representative of the Bourbon race, who as yet has not succeeded either in consolidating her throne by her skill, or in sanctifying it by her extraordinary virtues. It is probably not to pay homage to two members of the eldest branch of the Bourbons that the nephew of the Usurper has delayed his departure for the camp of Châlons; but we shall be told it is out of courtesy to the brother of an unfortunate King. All very fine, only the unfortunate King is the avowed candidate of the Legitimist Party, which openly proposes to replace him, at the first opportunity, on the throne of Naples. Every one remembers that last year, a little before Montana, the most senseless projects of restoration were current, and even seriously discussed. It would, then, be by no means impossible that, under the Empire of these *souvenirs* and impressions, the Italian Government and King might feel very conceivable displeasure at this untimely interest testified to misfortune. We well know that misfortune is sacred; nevertheless, if, invoking its rights, the Court of Florence were to receive with marked distinction this or that Prince of the younger branch, who, after all, are not less interesting than the Count and Countess Girgenti, it is impossible to suppose that such impolitic politeness would find anything but approval at the Tuileries, and would be taken as a proof of ill-will and a fine text from which to preach against Italian ingratitude. If war breaks out, however, we may make our minds easy; we shall not want for allies. Already we have Francis II. of Naples and Isabel of Spain. The principles are on one side. With Isabel, Francis II., and the benediction of the Pope (if he consents to give it) we shall have a fine position in Europe."

There is a good deal of sting in the article, especially in the reference to the Orleans Princes, whom it is well known that the "nephew of the Usurper" honors with his special dislike, simply because, although they may be not more his enemies than the elder branch, they are much more dangerous.

The Napoleon-Rochefort War—The Journalist Bids Defiance to the Emperor.

Of course the *Lanterne*, No. 14, published in Brussels on Saturday, is easily to be had in London. But the demand for it there must be lukewarm indeed compared to what it is in Paris, where, in spite of all obstacles, the supply is so great, that almost everybody who wishes may get a sight of a copy. It is not surprising that M. Rochefort, having renounced the attempt to do tolerated opposition, and knowing that No. 14 would not be legally circulated in France, should write stronger in this number than in any of the former ones. He thus declares open war against the Emperor and his dynasty:

"The imprudence of the persecution against me sufficiently indicates its object. The intention of the Greeks who 'manipulate laws as they would cards,' (see Victor Hugo,) is to bury the *Lanterne* dead or alive. Now the task I have set myself is to prevent the premature interment of the *Lanterne*. My publication must be a source of terrible uneasiness to you, since it makes you brave the enormous unpopularity which you get by your scandalous manœuvres to put it down. You must confess, Commander Pinard, that I should be too simple if, while I can continue to show you up in your true colors to France and Europe, I should give up the game when all the trumps are in my hands. Before accepting martyrdom, I will prolong the combat. The wrestler who feels able to go on renders a greater service to his cause than the victim whose sole heroism consists in resignation. To suppose that any good can be done with the men of Dec. 2 by stretching out your wrists for their handcuffs, and saying 'Here I am, do with me what you will,' would be stupid indeed. Such a course would be duly justifiable when one feels impotent to be of any more use. That is not my case. I shall redouble my blows in order to precipitate the *dénouement*. Ah! you sentence me to sixteen months' imprisonment. Here is my answer. I condemn you to two years of the *Lanterne*. Your idea is to put down a journal which frightens you, mine is to persecute you by the persistence of this journal. To give up my personal liberty in pursuance of your sentence of imprisonment would be to kill the *Lanterne*, which lives by me alone. The only way to extinguish the *Lanterne* would be to expel your glorious Emperor from the Tuileries. Whenever that devoutly-to-be-wished consummation happens I will put out the *Lanterne* with my own hands. Belonging, as I do, to a political and literary school diametrically opposed to that of Boileau, I am quite willing to leave off writing, but Napoleon must first cease to reign. [This is an allusion to Boileau's celebrated courtier-like line, "*Grand Roi cesse de vaincre ou je cesse d'écrire*."] Now, I announce this—that every Saturday the *Lanterne*, illegally strangled in France, will appear in some foreign country. It will filter through the French frontiers, and be circulated in Paris to an extent that will astonish you. Your Police pretend to be formidable, but my contraband police will be found to match them. You may send to every railway station as formidable armies of police agents as you please; while they search innocent travelers and find nothing, the *Lanterne*, which so alarms you, will be distributed by mysterious hands in workshops, in drawing-rooms, and in barracks—in barracks especially, for there our soldiers are beginning to read my writings, and I will continue to teach them that love of country is even better than love of discipline, and that they must beware of the adulterated drinks which it is customary to serve out to them on the eve of a *coup d'état*. I am perfectly aware that the "strong" French Government will lose no time in demanding my expulsion from Belgium. But I have already taken every precaution not to embarrass this generous country, which puts ours to shame by its respect for law, its communal franchises and the energy of its liberalism. I am ready for the French Government on that ground. My domicile will be here, and there, and everywhere. I resign myself to play the part of a wandering journalist and a literary preacher. One day I shall date the *Lanterne* from Geneva, another from London, Baden, Heidelberg, Ostend or Cologne; and when you come to demand my expulsion you must apply to some fifteen Governments, of whom fourteen at least will laugh in your face."

Interesting Particulars of the Journalists' Duel near Paris.

The *Figaro* gives the following details of the late duel near Paris, the authenticity of which it guarantees: "When the signal was given the two adversaries approached each other with calm step and steadfast eye. After eyeing each other for a minute, M. Lissagaray attacked, while his opponent kept himself simply on the defence, and manœuvred about the number of paces distance allowed by the rules of the duel. A long and energetic set-to then followed, M. Lissagaray continuing to force the fight, and M. Paul de Cassagnac confining himself to parrying his opponent's thrusts. After a succession of rapid thrusts and parries, M. Lissagaray's foil was whisped out of his hand, and his fingers a little disfigured. The seconds here proposed a pause of a few minutes, which was agreed to, during which M. Lissagaray bathed his hand in a reservoir close by the scene of the encounter, which was at Vesinet. Time having been called, as *Bell's Life* would say, M. Lissagaray again commenced a vigorous attack. Both parties up to this time had preserved the utmost *sang-froid* and prudence. The game of M. Paul de Cassagnac was evidently to tire out his opponent, and then make his *coup*. Five minutes passed away, and nothing new took place in the tactics of the duelists, when suddenly M. Paul de Cassagnac made a thrust toward the belt of M. Lissagaray. The latter, however, parried the *coup* most brilliantly. This appeared to please M. Paul de Cassagnac so much that he cried out politely, 'I don't think, Sir, I ever saw such a splendid parry as that.' Nevertheless, M. Lissagaray, who had all along been forcing the fight, now became visibly fatigued, and at the end of another *pas* he lost his foil for the second time. He himself, by the force of the *contre coup*, slipped down and rolled over on the ground. Another pause of a few minutes here intervened, and M. Paul de Cassagnac, on the permission of the seconds, took a draft of water from the tap of the reservoir; M. Lissagaray likewise refreshed himself, and bathed his arms and hands. The third 'round' now commenced. It was easy to see that M. Lissagaray was very much weakened; his thumb was swollen, and it was with difficulty he grasped his foil. Feeling his strength diminishing, he cried out to his opponent, 'But why don't you attack me, Sir? It is evident you want to tire me out.' M. Paul de Cassagnac replied by a gesture which seemed to say, 'That's my affair.' After a few seconds, M. Paul de Cassagnac changed his tactics, and went in for a vigorous attack. M. Lissagaray, however, had no longer the strength to parry his adversary's *coups*, and in a short time received a deep wound in the right breast. The seconds held him in their arms until the arrival of a doctor. At this moment M. Paul de Cassagnac advanced toward him, and said: 'Will you allow me to shake your hand?' 'No, Sir,' replied M. Lissagaray. 'And yet,' urged the other, 'it is only a question of bravery.' M. Lissagaray again replied, 'With me, Sir, it is a question of principle and political dignity. 'I regret it very much,' added M. Paul de Cassagnac, as he turned away, 'for I should have been glad to shake you by the hand.' At this instant M. Lissagaray fainted away, and, as the wound did not bleed, the doctor, who had by this time arrived, applied leeches. When he returned to himself M. Lissagaray wished to recommence the combat, and it was only on the urgent advice of his seconds that he consented to be taken to his hotel. The wounded man, according to latest accounts, is going on favorably, but he insists on fighting again as soon as he is sufficiently recovered."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14—11:15 A. M.

Consols, 94 for money, and 94⅛ for account; Illinois, 90½; Erie, 30; Five-twenties, 72. At Frankfort, Five-twenties opened firmer at 75½@75⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 14—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market is flat. The sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales. Quotations unchanged. The shipments of Cotton for the week ending Sept. 11, were 14,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

PROVISIONS—Steady.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14.

TALLOW has advanced to 45s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. SUGAR is heavy. Other articles are without change.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14—1:30 P. M.

American securities are quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 14—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—At this hour Cotton is quoted as follows:

Middling Uplands....10½d.
Middling Orleans....10⅝d.

The market has a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS—The market is firmer; Pork is firmer and higher; Eastern Prime Mess, 83s. 6d. Lard is firmer, but unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is firmer.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14—Evening.

Erie Shares heavy at 29¾; others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 14—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed dull and drooping, with a decline in prices of American descriptions. The following are the closing figures: Middling Uplands, 10d. @10⅛d.; Middlings Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅜d. The sales to-day have been about 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull.

NAVAL STORES—Firm at previous prices.

Petroleum dull. Sugar quiet.

ANTWERP, Monday, Sept. 14.

Petroleum heavy at 48f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Monday, Sept. 14.

SUGAR—The market is quiet; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 8 reals ⅌ arroba; No. 15 to 20, 8¾@10 reals. MOLASSES SUGAR quiet at 6@7¼ reals. Muscovadoes firm; fair to good refining, 7@7¾ reals. EXCHANGE—On London, 15¼@16¼ ⅌ cent. premium; on United States, currency, sixty days' sight, 27@26 ⅌ cent. discount; short sight, 25@24 ⅌ cent. discount; in gold, sixty days' sight, 4½@5 ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, 5@6 per cent premium.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 14.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 45; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54⅜. Gold, 143¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 14.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 225,000 bushels; Corn, 132,000 bushels; Oats, 143,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels; Barley 14,000 bushels; Peas, 2,000 bushels; Flour, 17,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 88,000 bushels; Corn, 78,000 bushels; Oats, 207,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 16c.@16½c., Corn, 13½c.; Oats, 9½c. to New-York. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in fair inquiry, but buyers and sellers apart; sales, 19,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 67½; 5,000 bushels No. 1 do. in lots at $1 83; 1,800 bushels No. 1 Toledo Spring at $1 75; buyers bid $1 65 for No. 2 Chicago Spring. CORN dull; buyers offer $1 08, sellers asking $1 08½@$1 09. OATS dull and lower; sales 14,000 bushels at 61½c.; 30,000 bushels, seller September, at 61½c. RYE nominal. BARLEY quiet; sales four cars Canada at $1 70. PEAS wanted; market bare. SEEDS firm at $3 for Timothy, $9 for Clover—both prime. MESS PORK steady—heavy, $31, light, $30. LARD steady at 20c.@21c. HIGHWINES, quiet, asking $1 30. GRAIN in store here Saturday—Wheat, 204,000 bushels; Corn, 834,000 bushels; Oats, 363,000 bushels; Rye, 91,000 bushels; Barley, 44,000 bushels; Malt, 10,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 14.

FLOUR more active and easier; Spring Extras, $7@$9. WHEAT active at a decline of 2c.@2½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 56@$1 58; No. 2 at $1 50½@$1 52½. CORN quiet at 95c.@95½c. for No. 1, and 93c.@93½c. for No. 2; Rejected, 90c. OATS moderately active at a decline of ½c.@½c.; sales at 50½c.@50¾c. RYE dull and declined 1c.; sales at $1 20@$1 20½ for No. 1. BARLEY firmer at $1 62@$1 63 for No. 2. WHISKY quiet but firm; free, $1 40; in bond, 80c. PORK more active; Heavy Mess, $29 25@$29 50; Light, $29; Dry Salted Shoulders nominal at 11½c. LARD quiet and nominal at 19½c. CATTLE—Nothing doing. LIVE HOGS active; Fair to Medium, $9 15@$9 65; Good to Choice, $9 75@$10 25. LAKE FREIGHTS steady but quiet; Wheat to Buffalo, 9c.; Corn to Buffalo, 8c. RECEIPTS for two days—12,000 bbls. Flour, 181,000 bushels Wheat, 123,000 bushels Corn, 123,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—19,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 116,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 14.

TOBACCO dull and unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. HEMP dull; undressed, $1 50@$1 60. FLOUR dull, with a small business; Superfine, $6 85@$7 25; Double Extra, $7 50@$9 50; Treble Extra to Fancy, $10@$12. WHEAT steady and firmer; Prime to Fancy Fall Red, $2@$2 30; Choice to Fancy Fall White, $2 30@$2 40; Fair to Choice Spring, $1 45@$1 60. CORN dull and unsettled, with a small business; Choice White, 97½c.@89c. OATS dull at 52c.@55c. BARLEY dull; buyers are holding off; the business was small; Spring, $1 80@$1 95. RYE weak at $1 16@$1 20. PORK dull at $29 25. BULK SHOULDERS, 11¾c. BACON quiet; old Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.; old Clear Sides, 16c.@16¼c. loose, and 16½c. packed; shoulders nominal at 14c. LARD—Choice Tierce, 19½c. WHISKY firm at $1 35. CATTLE steady at $3@$6 gross. RECEIPTS for two days—4,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Monday, Sept. 14.

FLOUR 25c.@50c. lower; sales 1,200 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $10 75 for Amber Winter; $11 50 for White; $12 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Chicago Spring held at $1 75. CORN quiet; sales of 1,500 bushels No. 1 in car lots at $1 16. BARLEY quiet and easier; $1 70@$1 75 offered for Canada. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $36 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS better on Grain; Wheat, 12c.; Corn and Barley, 10½c.; Oats, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $4@$4 25 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—267,000 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn; 47,500 bushels Oats, 86,600 bushels Barley, 516,500 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—7,100 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Barley, 945,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 14.

COTTON in fair demand; middlings, 22½c.; sales, 2,170 bales; receipts, 2,464 bales. Sterling Exchange—Bank, nominally 155½@157. New-York Sight, par@½ discount. Gold, 143. SUGAR and MOLASSES steady and unchanged. FLOUR weaker; Superfine, $7 75. CORN, $1@$1 10. OATS, 62c. BRAN, $1 25@$1 30. HAY, $24@$26. MESS PORK, $31. BACON steady; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD—Prime Tierce, 20¼c.@20½c.; Keg, 22½c. Receipts of Western Produce to-day were large.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Sept. 14.

COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 193 bales; exports, 35 bales FLOUR, $6@$13. CORN, 87½c.@90c. OATS, 65c. LARD, 19½c.@20c. MESS PORK, $31. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.

MOBILE, Monday, Sept. 14.

COTTON steady and firm; sales 650 bales Middlings at 21c.; receipts, 726 bales; exports, 214 bales.

[Advertisement.]

GLAD TIDINGS.—KNOX has issued his Fall style of hats for gentlemen. This announcement will prove cheering to his patrons, and his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., is certain to be thronged, for weeks to come, with eager applicants for what cannot fail to prove "the hat of the season."

[Advertisement.]

Carpet buyers can rely on securing the best English carpets at low prices, at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery. He does sell American brussels carpets.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Russia	Sept. 5	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Allemannia	Sept. 15	New-York	Hamburg
Scotia	Sept. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Colorado	Sept. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Tarifa	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 17	New-York	Bremen
City of Baltimore	Sept. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Cella	Sept. 19	New-York	London
Caledonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Glasgow
Napoleon III	Sept. 19	New-York	Havre
FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.			
Ocean Queen	Sept. 16	New-York	Aspinwall
Missouri	Sept. 17	New-York	Havana
Borussia	Sept. 19	New-York	Havana
Guiding Star	Sept. 19	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall—From Japan and China—Chas. E. Winchester, Dr. Purcell, Mr. Corner, John F. Harden, Charles Dotta, Spencer Chapman, M. C. Devine, Mrs. Fitzroy, 2 children and servant, O. H. Burrows, wife and 2 children, A. B. Linstrum, T. Underwood, Walter G. Clark, L. H. Gillespie. From San Francisco—Mrs. M. Baker and boy, J. H. Witherell, Mrs. Schwartz and child, Mrs. Hunter, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Hull and 3 children, H. A. Sontag, G. W. Thornton, W. H. Wood, Capt. E. Thatcher, Mrs. Brannan, F. Newman, wife and children, J. H. Cole, Capt. J. B. Rich, Mrs. Ann Lewis, Mrs. P. B. Paul, Mrs. M. A. Lewis and child, Chas. B. Spencer, Mrs. A. M. Hinds, Mrs. A. B. Reed and child, Mr. Folsom, N. Springer, J. W. Thomas, wife and 2 children, J. B. Smith, wife and child, Jethro Dodson, J. A. Thompson, George Baxter, Dr. Ames, Mr. Laughlin, Miss Devaux, J. W. Chester and wife, Miss Roblin, Mr. Frann and wife, Miss S. F. Eaton, N. Himmer, J. S. Peck, Mrs. M. Brosseau, Alex. T. Fraser, U. S. N.; Miss Mary Furlong, Rev. W. Roberts and wife, J. W. Bryant and wife, Mrs. W. H. Trapp, Mrs. L. Alcott, L. W. Johanning, S. S. McRae and wife, L. Loomis, wife and child, Wm. Avins, F. Hacker, M. S. Davis, R. L. Jones, F. E. Bailey, S. W. M. Thompson, W. Barton, S. Merchant, S. J. Roper, Mrs. C. M. Quinn, Mrs. F. Baker, Mrs. A. E. Elliott, A. Parlin, Mrs. E. Bacheider, L. Lewis, Andrew E. Cassidy, Mrs. L. Clark, Geo. Marshall, Anna and Maria Hall, E. R. Carpenter, E. A. Stook, wife and 5 children, S. Nosiglia, P. Ghirardetti, G. S. Ghirardetti, Lizzie and Fannie Dushfield, Jno. Hope, Pierre Girard, U. S. N.; W. J. Olyphant, U. S. N.; J. W. Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Walker, E. O. Bady, F. Sanderson, W. R. Defrees and wife, John Volte, Joseph Voos, J. M. Forbes, wife and daughter, 4 children and infant, Andrew Forbes, daughter and 2 children, Peter Smith, S. S. Spear, Mary Raynor, A. Eckert, B. H. Hathaway, Mrs. S. Rhood, Mrs. J. R. Stacy and infant, Mrs. M. Andrews, C. Blydenburgh, F. Richardson, J. M. Peck, G. W. Rupert, M. Welch, D. W. T. Williams, wife and 3 children, Lucien Simon, John Vayrot, E. N. Sawtell, Jno. Graffine, A. Clark, W. O. Webster, J. N. Seligman, Antonio Piquet, Eugene Biggs, Malcolm McKeckin, John D. Walker, wife, daughter and 3 children, Charles Schiecht, Claude Finot, Marie Finot, Guillon Luppi, G. Loracco, Geo. Matrin, F. Hoyt, C. Lutz, Jas. McHenry, John Newman, A. Smith and 2 children. From Aspinwall—Geo. Lyon, W. T. Libby, J. E. Smith, J. J. Landun, J. Dockendorf, S. H. Fulton, S. Echerenter, B. Luhr, Mr. Bostwick, A. Senior, wife, 6 children and 2 servants, N. Ensisor, R. Bogner, Mrs. Noble, J. Hart, J. B. Wray, W. A. Chapman, Capt. Bunard, Wm. D. Stule, W. B. Fanaud, Dr. W. Newman, Julian Volio, Minister Costa Rica; J. M. Vela, Minister Guatemala; Mr. Cahill, Capt. C. C. Comstock, D. De Castro, M. De Castro, P. De Castro, G. E. Ide, O. H. Allen, W. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Colgrove and 3 children, H. Komikn, John C. Walker, E. Reynolds, Miss Higgins, A. Coburn, E. T. Hickey, wife and infant, Mrs. Callahan, George Kimmerle, John Gardelli, Thomas Knapp, J. H. Pettingill, J. F. Shedd, E. Piretti, D. G. Bryden, R. F. Baker, Richard Ninen, R. Kirkpatrick, F. Ellsworth, W. Hartshorn, Gen. and Mrs. Kilpatrick, O. Olarte, A. G. Wendell, A. Monell, R. H. Sedgwick, Miss C. Schuhey, Laurence and Arthur Dyer and nurse, E. R. Smith, R. Davidson, R. Rivas, Consul from Columbia; H. W. Gwinnon and J. A. Vaughn, U. S. N.; J. J. Senior, wife and daughter, W. B. Jones, B. Wach, and a large number in steerage.

SEPT. 14—*In steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg*—Rud Schoverling and infant, H. Jung, Sam. Eichberg, wife and 2 children, A. Simon, Christine Hesse, Aug. Seligmann, wife and child, Henry Bull, Johanna Leipsiger and 2 children, Th. Eichberg, W. Erhardt, C. Moller, wife and 4 children, Wm. Moller, Elise Mollen, S. Lowenthal, wife and child, E. Schinkel and wife, A. Radgesky, L. Altschul, Emma Herms, Aug. Schonbeat, S. Bammann and wife, Auguste Steinhaeser and servant, Julius Bochmann, Sophie Cohn, Fanny Levy, Fred. John, Arthur von Hessenstein, Wilhelmine Brown and child, A. Lumburger, M. Meckerin, M. Heidelbach, Jacob Stern, E. Benson, Geo. Goudy, J. Morand, Herm. Heidelbach, E. Cahall, Hy. Green, A. Lumburger, F. Williams, George Vekerlin, A. Janin, Marie Hesse, A. Guerber, Mary Saunders, L. Nelson, Maggie Saunders, Louis Topitz, Lizzie Walton, G. Walker, S. Dowdell, J. Lutz, Hy. Soy, Louis Lefevre, Josephine Cecarte, L. Josephthal, Edward Levy, Max Bilstein, Geo. Kelly, H. Repsdorff, Martin Strenli, and others in second cabin.

SEPT. 14—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—J. Cordukes, C. L. Tooley, A. Nichol, Mr. Cumming, Rev. W. Cook, Mrs. Hill, Miss Paterson, Wm. Hipburn, R. German, Mlle. D'Oramelieux, John McCloskey and son, Rev. J. H. Nixon, lady and family, J. Boyd Nixon, J. Sutton, Dr. Barclay, Miss Barclay, J. Steel, lady and daughter, Rev. Wm. Sheridan, Mrs. McLeod and family, Mrs. Besh, Mrs. Matthews and daughter, Mrs. Cresy, Miss Gooch, Mrs. Close and child, Rev. David Dyer and lady, J. B. Sharpe and 2 daughters.

SEPT. 14—*In steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Miss Davidson, Thomas Jones, C. H. Miller and lady, Mr. Colwell, Miss Jeanette Pand, Miss Francisca Pand, J. Bateman and lady, J. Lemphe and lady, Mrs. M. Junis and 2 children, R. O'Hara and lady, H. A. Harais and lady, J. C. Jennings, Mr. Harson, J. Herron and lady, Miss K. Boyer, H. Rice, lady, daughter and servant, Mrs. Rand, W. A. Watson, M. Stewart Taylor, J. H. Scott, S. H. Simes, Prof. A. Sheppard, W. Archdell, O. Doherty, Jas. Olafield.

SEPT. 14—*In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool*—Mr. Ramthorpe, Thos. Dickens, Mr. Emerson, Miss Wright, Mr. Carnault, C. Browne, J. S. Browne, Jos. Smith, Jas. Pearce, A. Wood, Mr. Mackiaughlin, R. E. Pined, N. J. Marden. From Halifax—Miss Hopkins, Dr. O'Connor, Mrs. O'Connor, Miss O'Connor, Miss Nesbitt, Mr. Drammond, Mrs. Wainwright, Miss Wainwright, W. J. Lewis, P. Black, Miss Annie Brown.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 40 | Sun sets..... 6 09 | Moon rises... 4 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 51 | Gov. Island. 7 40 | Hell Gate.... 9 02

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Fah Kee, Liesgang, Hamilton, Bermuda, Gardner & Harvey; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick.

Ship Roswell Sprague, Sears, Philadelphia, V. H. Brown & Co.

Bark Starr King, Grosenich, Marseilles, J. Henry.

Brigs Crocus, Colburn, Gardiner, Me., Dearborn Bros.; Manlius, (Br.,) Dussant, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Son; Shasta, Brown, Lisbon, Tupper & Beattie; G. F. Peniston, (Br.,) Burgess, Kingston via Norfolk, C. E. Knox & Co.; Isola, Leach, St. Jago, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Ottawa, (Br.,) McDonald, Nantz, H. W. O. Edye; Escape, (Br.,) Lloyd, Constantinople, G. F. Bulley.

Schooners Oralio, Small, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Albert Treat, Sawyer, Newark, Snow & Richardson.

Arrived.

Steamship Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool Sept. 1, via Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 517 passengers to Williams & Guion. Sept. 10, lat. 44 21, lon. 55.35, passed bark Atlantic, bound W. 11th, lat. 42 51, lon. 60 44, exchanged signals with Cunard steamer Java, bound E. 12th, lat. 41 13, lon. 68 2, passed a steamer bound E.

Steamship Holsatia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Sept. 2, via Southampton 4th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 528 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced light westerly winds and calms the entire passage; very thick fog the last 4 days. 7th, at 10 A. M., lat. 50 10, lon. 24 15, passed one of the National line steamers bound E.; at the same time, Br. brig Sovereign, from London for Boston. 10th, lat. 46 50, lon. 52 30, passed a steamer showing two blue lights aft, bound E. 12th, lat. 42 40, lon. 63, passed steamship Tripoli.

Steamship Circassian, Ellis, Bremen Aug. 25, with mdse. and 532 passengers to Kuger Bros. Sept. 9, lat. 43 50, lon. 55 25, passed Br. brig Bengle.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Macdonald, Glasgow Aug. 28, via Moville 29th, with mdse. and 302 passengers to Henderson Bros. Encountered severe westerly gales up to Cape Race. Sept. 12, lat. 40 33, lon. 71 26, passed steamships Columbia, hence for Glasgow, and City of Paris, for Liverpool.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Conner, Aspinwall Sept. 6, with mdse., passengers and treasure to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool Aug. 29, Queenstown 31st, and Halifax 12th inst., with mdse. and 366 passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced fresh westerly winds to Halifax.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steamship Metis, Gale, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Ship Hermann, (N. G.,) Schweers, Philadelphia.

Bark American Eagle, Lindsley, Aspinwall 20 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Aug. 28, off Cape St. Antonio, fell in with steamship Dakota, from Aspinwall for New-York, under canvas, having disabled her engine; towed her 11 hours, when the damage having been partially repaired, she was able to proceed with one wheel.

Brig Amanda Jane, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Doyle, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain. Had fine weather; 10th inst., off Nantucket, saw pilot-boat No. 4.

Brig Anna M. Knight, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Knight, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Teresita, (of Demerara,) Hill, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar, to Tucker & Lightbourne. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had moderate weather, with east winds, entire passage. Left in port brig Lima, to sail for New-York Aug. 29.

Brig Jos. Grant, Warren, Windsor, N. S., via Holmes' Hole 13 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Florence, (Br.,) Clark, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Heney & Parker.

Brig Matilda, Dix, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Jacob Foster, Loud, Millbridge, with lumber to order.

Brig Edwin, Allen, New-Haven.
Brig Hudson, Hare, New-Haven.
Schr. Horatio Nichols, (of Brookhaven,) Brown, Brazos 24 ds., with cotton, hides and wool to J. H. Woodhouse.
Schr. Francis C. Smith, Bahrt, Jacksonville 8 ds., with cedar and machinery to Goldthwaite & Overton.
Schr. G. S. de Forrest, (Br.,) Irving, Hopewell, N. B., 18 ds., with stone to Smithers & Co.
Schr. Julia R. Clark, Ogden, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Portchester.
Schr. M. E. Hearn, Worrell, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. C. H. Spofford, Thompson, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.
Schr. S. O. Brown, Burns, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Thomas P. Cooper, Bearse, Elizabethport, for Newport.
Schr. Northern Light, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Benj. Butler, Fowler, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Cranburn, Ellsworth, for New-Haven.
Schr. James Dwirty, Carroll, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ganges, Higgins, Sullivan, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. David G. Floyd, Wheaton, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Nickerson, Hartford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Angeline Van Cliet, Heath, Bristol, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Augusta, Lord, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Roxana Burley, Phillips, Taunton, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Nelson Harvy, Pierce, Plymouth, for Port Johnson.
Schr. R. P. King, Clindining, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Reading Railroad No. 49, Robbins, Norwalk, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Lavinia Jane, Bartlett, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Hills, Bridgeport, for Port Johnson.
Schr. R. H. Huntley, Nichols, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Jas. Bruckanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.
Schr. C. S. Watson, Edwards, Nantucket for Philadelphia.
Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, New-Haven for New-Brunswick.
Schr. Reading Railroad No. 41, Bartlett, Portchester for Philadelphia.
Schr. Annie E. Carroll, Tiber, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. M. F. Miffin, Smith, Hartford, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence.
Schr. Isaac Wright, Youmans, New-Haven.
Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hills, Hartford, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Phenix, Taylor, New-Haven.
Schr. Mercer, Mason, Bridgeport.
Schr. Clara Merrick, Montgomery, Bristol.
Schr. Joseph E. Potts, Robbins, Newport.
Schr. Mary E. Gage, Falkenham, Providence.
Schr. R. H. Daly, Mansfield, New-London.
Schr. Kate Halsey, Craig, New-Haven.
Schr. Georgia, McDonald, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Natt, Waterman, New-London.
Schr. Success, Richards, New-London.
Schr. J. E. Curtis, Scott, Hartford.
Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester.
Schr. Ida, Phillips, Fall River.
Schr. Fred. Hall, Braddock, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Corens, Pheney, Providence.
Schr. Joseph Marsh, Haight, Norwich.
Schr. C. S. Hazard, Hart, Bridgeport.
Schr. Baltimore, Hemingway, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. George F. Brown, King, Norwalk.
Schr. Jabez L. White, Bayles, Providence.
Schr. Eliza S., Buce, Hartford.
Schr. Fairwind, Smith, Fall River.
Schr. H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth, for Georgetown.
Schr. J. Lorillard, Phillips, Bridgeport, for Albany.
Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, New-Haven.
Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.
Schr. Adriadne, Robbins, New-Bedford.
Schr. Wm. P. Cox, Bateman, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. Franklin, Randolph, Mason, Providence.
Schr. Nile, Hall, Rockland.
Schr. T. Benedict, Bigby, Northport.
Schr. F. Mervin, Bunce, Fall River.
Schr. Helen Mar, Rich, Providence.
Schr. Olive Branch, Mahan, Stoney Brook.
Schr. Dan Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Chas. Northam, Pelton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Wm. Gray, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Martha P. King, Rockwell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Celestia, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. G. C. Burdett, Rogers, New-Haven.
Schr. Julia Ann, Dickinson, Newport.
Schr. Joseph Rogers, May, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Middlesex, Carr, Newport for Port Johnson.
Schr. Josephine, Mann, Black Rock.
Schr. Wm. E. Bird, Hull, New-Haven.
Schr. Old Zack, Lynch, New-Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr. John S. Tooman, Borrell, New-Haven.
Schr. Evergreen, Belaste, Newport for Philadelphia.
Schr. Copy, Mills, Norwich.
Schr. Cameo, Elwell, Mystic.
Schr. Jessie B. Smith, Williams, Boston.
Schr. Haze, Carter, Greenwich.
Schr. Valhalla, Cony, Bridgeport.
Schr. Gun Rock, Boyd, New-Haven.
Schr. Texas, Champlain, Norwich, for Newburg.
Schr. Louis Walsh, Robbins, New-Haven.
Schr. Seneca, Gothridge, Providence.
Schr. H. M. Wright, Fitch, Norwalk.
Schr. Triumph, Chester, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Lottie Klotts, Endicott, Alexandria.
Schr. L. P. Hallock, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr. Joseph J. Pharo, Soper, Virginia.
Sloop W. R. Hunt, Deny, Elizabethport, for Salem.
WIND—At sunset E., weather cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14—Arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; bark Ella Moore, from Cardiff; brig Willie, from Antwerp.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 14—Passed in for Baltimore—a bark from Liverpool, schr. Silas, from Nova Scotia. Passed out—brig Water Witch, for St. Jago; schr. C. C. Clarke, for San Blas. In the Roads—barks Eldorado, for Stettin; Capella, for Bremen; brigs Waltham, for Boston; [illegible], for Philadelphia; bark [illegible], Richmond, for Bordeaux. Sailed—schooner-ship Portsmouth, for Annapolis. A northeast storm prevails here.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13—Arr. ship Magnet, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. William Penn, Davis, Middletown, was run into off Riker's Island this morning about 7 o'clock, by a dismantled gunboat that was being towed to City Island, and had bulwarks stove in, maintopmast and main rigging carried away; has been towed to Greenpoint for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Alaska—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Sept. 9, lat. 41, lon. 67.—(By pilot-boat J. W. Elwell, No. 7.)

Anna—bark, from Liverpool for New-Haven, Sept. 7, lat. 43, lon. 59.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Aug. 30, brig Bogota, Ross, New-York; 31st, steamer Tasmanian, Leeds, Southampton; schr. Ioven Italia, Campbell, Carthagena; Sept. 1, bark J. Edney, Hopkins, New-York; 3d, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; brig Rolling Wave, Snow, New-York; 4th, schr. Louise, Forbes, Porto Bello.

Sld. Aug. 28, steamship Venezuelan, Creighton; 31st, steamship Conway, Dix, Carthagena; bark J. Blenkhorn, Williams, do.; Sept. 3, brig Podeusae, Hagus, Carmen.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 14.—The steamship City of Paris, from New-York, arrived this evening, all well.

STARR & MARCUS,
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One Farm of 75 acres, in Orange County, N. Y.		10,000
One Farm of 23 acres, in Passaic County, N. J.		5,000
One House and Lot, in Broadway, Paterson, N. J.		10,000
One House and Lot, in Passaic, N. J.		7,000
One House and Lot, in Paterson, N. J.		6,000
One House and Lot,	do.	3,000
One House and Lot,	do.	2,500
One House and Lot,	do.	2,000
One House and Lot,	do.	1,800
One House and Lot,	do.	1,700
One House and Dot,	do.	1,500
One House and Lot,	do.	1,000
One City Lot (cor.) in Temple-st., Paterson, N. J.		1,000
One City Lot do.	do.	800
One City Lot in First Ward,	do.	800
One City Lot do.	do.	750
One City Lot do.	do.	600
Two City Lots in Franklin-st.,	do.	1,000
Three City Lots in 3d-av.,	do.	2,250
Two City Lots in Spring and Plum sts.,	do.	1,200
Four City Lots	do.	2,400
One City Lot	do.	400
Two City Lots	do.	1,000
One City Lot	do.	1,200
Two City Lots	do.	2,000
One City Lot	do.	900
Four City Lots at $400	do.	1,600
Two City Lots at 350	do.	700
Eight City Lots at 400	do.	3,200
Ten City Lots at 400	do.	4,000
Ten City Lots at 375	do.	3,750
Ten City Lots at 325	do.	3,250
Ten City Lots at 300	do.	3,000
Ten City Lots at 275	do.	2,750
Ten City Lots at 250	do.	2,500
Twenty City Lots at 225	do.	4,500
Ten City Lots at 220	do.	2,200
Three City Lots at 200	do.	600
One Corner Plot, 4½ lots, at Lake View, near Paterson, N. J.		$1,250
One Corner Plot, do.	do.	1,200
One Corner Plot, do.	do.	1,100
One Plot 3 lots,	do.	800
One Plot, do.	do.	750
One Plot, do.	do.	725
One Plot, do.	do.	700
One Plot, do.	do.	650
One Plot, do.	do.	625
One Plot, do.	do.	600
One Plot, do.	do.	600
One Plot, do.	do.	575
One Plot, do.	do.	550
One Plot, do.	do.	525
One Plot, do.	do.	500
One Plot, do.	do.	475
One Plot, do.	do.	450
Ten City Lots opposite Lake View, near Paterson, N. J., at $300		3,000
Ten City Lots	do $275	2,750
Ten City Lots	do 250	2,500
Ten City Lots	do 225	2,250
Ten City Lots	do 200	2,000
Sixteen Lots	do 175	2,800
Ten City Lots at Passaic, N. J., at	600	6,000
Ten City Lots at Passaic, N. J., at	400	4,000
Ten City Lots at Passaic, N. J., at	300	3,000
Two City Lots at Passaic, N. J., at	250	500
Five City Lots at Clifton, N. J., at	400	2,000
Five City Lots at Clifton, N. J., at	375	1,875
Ten City Lots at Clifton, N. J., at	350	3,500

And 284 other Lots and Plots at Paterson, Ridgewood and Rutherford Park, making over 600 city Lots and Plots, and amounting, with other property, to over $300,000.

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Shareholders are entitled to admission to a musical entertainment, to be given at the Academy of Music, New-York. The music to be under the direction of Prof. Carl Anschutz.

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